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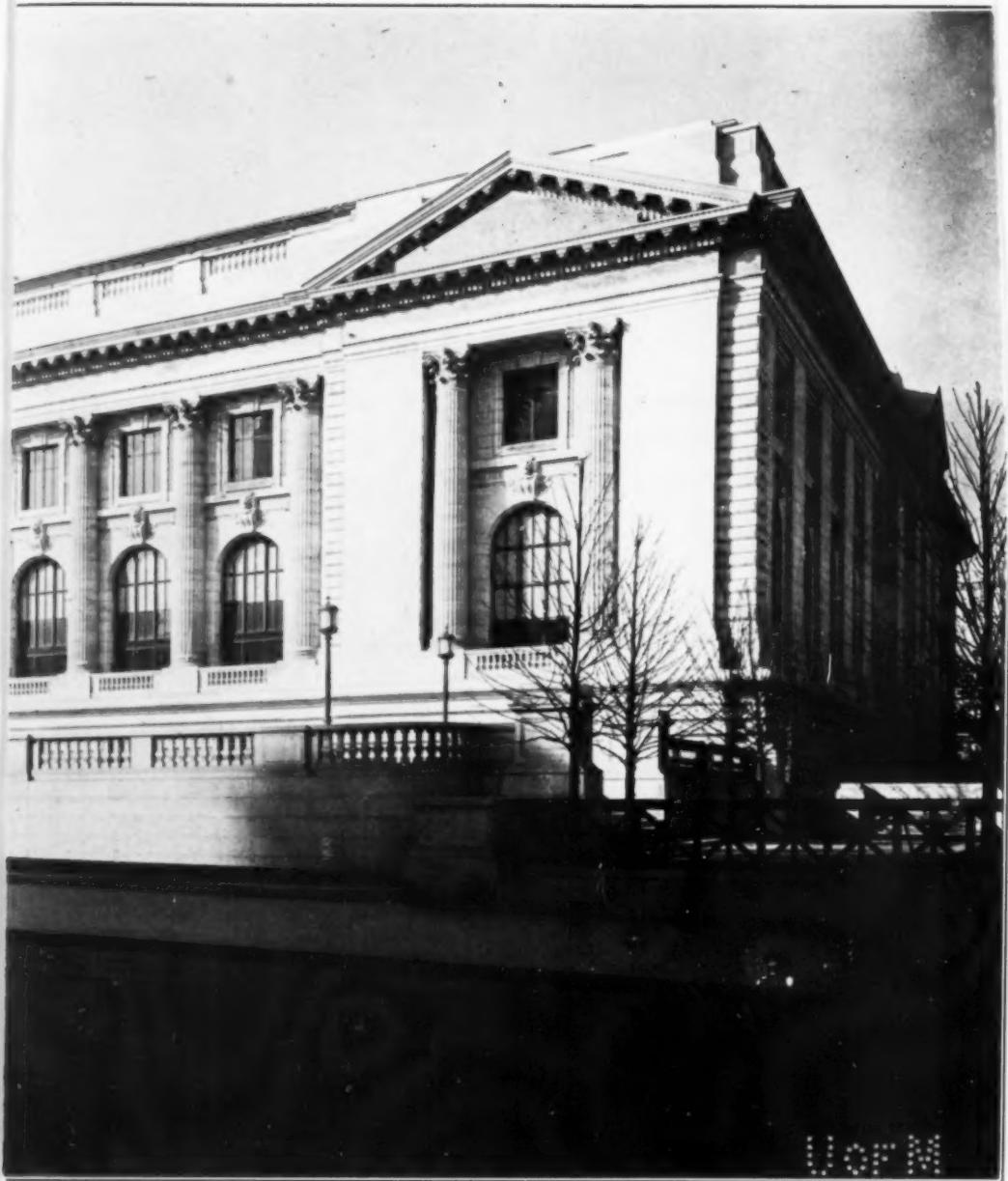
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second street and Fifth avenue by Floyd E. Baker,
New York City, for Carrère & Hastings, architects

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



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THE occupation of its new building by the New York Public Library marks an era in library progress. The metropolis provides for its public library a palace—for such it is—worthy of the second largest city in the world, and vying with the national library buildings at Washington and Berlin. The building commemorates the growth of the municipal idea in its relations to the intellectual development of the people through libraries, and the contrast with twenty years ago is nowhere more marked than right here in New York. The building was erected at the cost of the city, on land owned by the city, while the city also has provided the sites for the branch libraries erected from Carnegie funds. The munificent provisions left for library purposes to the care of trustees by three generations of Astors, by James Lenox, Samuel J. Tilden and John S. Kennedy furnish the income for book purchases and the general administrative work, while the city follows the useful practice of paying for public circulation through the branches. In the new building every book in it will be at the service of the public in the main reading room or in the many rooms for special study, but it remains true that under the Astor and Lenox restriction the reference books cannot leave the building. But the new building through its circulation room becomes the center of the circulating system which has already made a world record of seven-and-a-half million volumes circulation in the year, and at no distant day will reach the ten million mark. Housing 1,100,000 volumes, aside from manuscripts, maps and prints, centralizing the largest circulating system in the world and setting an example toward which municipal library development may aspire, the new building is to New York and its people what the cathedral of old was to the cities of olden times.

THE development of the system and of its new home will remain a permanent monument to the professional energy and administrative skill of the real founder of the system, Dr. John S. Billings, whose striking character and personality have resulted in

solving legal difficulties, unifying diverse systems, and organizing for New York a public service worthily typified in the new building. The liberality of friends and well wishers, three commemorated in the name of the foundation, and others unnamed but not forgotten, the great service of the pioneers of the free circulating library system as Mr. W. W. Appleton and Miss Ellen M. Coe, and the coördinating help of many elements cannot be overlooked; but after all the present result is largely and peculiarly a personal triumph of Dr. Billings. We reproduce in facsimile the original sketch for the present building drawn by Dr. Billings' own hand and prophesying closely in general arrangement and dimensions, north and south courts, stack and other controlling features, the main characteristics of the completed building. This plan, roughed out in April, 1897, for the guidance of Prof. William Ware, then of the Department of Architecture, Columbia University, became the basis of the plans worked out by him for the architectural competition, under charge of the commission consisting of these two and Bernard H. Green, of the Library of Congress. This sketch is of historic as well as personal interest, especially in comparison both with the plans in the second stage, of which an example is printed, and with those showing the final development in the present building, which are given complete. It was from this sketch and the oral explanations of Dr. Billings that Prof. Ware developed the further plans, so clear was the general scheme conceived and thus formulated by Dr. Billings. The sketch plan is but one illustration of this personal and pervasive touch of the man at the center, whose impress is felt throughout the staff and through all details. Mr. Anderson has brought further strength to the development of the library, after his varied and rich experience in leading library posts. Veteran and junior members of the staff are also entitled to share in the credit of progress. The architectural envelope of this great library must stand as an enduring monument to the skill of the late John Merven Carrère and of Thomas Hastings, architects, who in its erec-

tion have contributed a dominant expression both to American architecture and to library construction. There was a touch of exceeding pathos in the dramatic incident of the partial and temporary opening of the new building on March 3 that then might lie in state the body of the late Mr. Carrère, whose life came to a tragic close before the formal presentation of the building to its owners the city and its users the people.

THE prophetic warnings of each successive director of the State Library, which we quote elsewhere, were fulfilled with almost complete accuracy in the calamity at Albany, of which full details as to past, present and future are given in this number. Of the noble collection, the fifth or sixth in the country, and within the first score in the world, exceeding a million books, pamphlets and priceless manuscripts, the possible salvage is 10,000 books, a few pamphlets and a third, perhaps, of the manuscripts, many of these last being happily among those of first importance. Some of these savings were accomplished at a hazard which required real bravery on the part of the library staff. The lessons of the fire are only too obvious, the first, as authoritatively pointed out, being the necessary segregation of library collections into separate buildings which can be separately administered and guarded. The stable door is being locked after the horse has disappeared, by action, which, taken a year ago at less expense, would have saved to the state millions of dollars and to the community irreparable loss of other treasure. Happily the authorities of the State Library are showing courage and pluck in facing the future, and will do all that can be done in making temporary provision and restoring the collections, in advance of the completion of the new building, to which the collections were to be removed within the twelve-month from the disaster. They are already prepared to receive gifts, and in addition to duplicates that can be supplied from libraries, it is worth noting that a good deal can be done by private persons to make good the great loss. The Library School had so nearly completed its sessions at the Capitol that it was practicable to start at once

on the usual visitation of libraries in other cities, and the school year can be completed by home work. The Summer School must probably be given up, and arrangements for next winter's session are yet in doubt.

IT was not unnatural that the Albany fire should be made the most of for sensational purposes in connection with the opening of the new library building in the metropolis. In fact, communications from an engineer on this subject were taken up by the daily press, literally in lurid fashion. We are glad to be able to say authoritatively that every precaution has been taken, as might have been expected, in the new building to avoid danger from fire. The sober truth is that there are wooden ceilings only in four of the rooms, those the smaller ones. The ceilings of the main reading room and first floor corridors which in the scare articles were mistaken for wood, are really of molded plaster on steel, most obviously uninflammable. Throughout the building conduits have been run in the cement, and in the few cases of wooden ceilings where the conduits are in the floors above, special precautions have been taken for the insulation of wires coming through the ceilings. We presume the administrative fire service has not yet been fully organized, but we can give assurances that this will be of the best. It may be pointed out, however, that here and elsewhere an actual fire drill, both as to the use of apparatus and the clearing of a building from people, should be a part of the regular administration, as is, since the Asch disaster, becoming the rule in factory buildings. It was only last month that a great loss of human life was avoided because a capable forewoman had drilled the women employees to keep their heads and do the cool thing when a fire actually occurred. The danger in libraries is not of life but of book treasures; but every precaution should be taken in construction, equipment and drill to prevent such disaster as that of which we have so monumental an example. It should be greatly to the comfort of the citizens of a city which has just made so noble an investment in so noble a building, to know that here at least nothing is likely to be left undone.

A NOTEWORTHY example of the combination of the professional and the popular in library meetings is manifested in the May meeting of the New Jersey Library Institute, held in Asbury Park under charge of the state organizer, Miss Askew. This use of the word "institute" is of course copied from the practice among teachers and farmers of holding gathering at which professional advisers or leading authorities come in contact with the people interested in the subject as laymen, and the library institute should appeal both to semi-professional library workers and to the public as library users. Several well-known speakers have been placed on the program who will attract the general public, and at the same time there will be abundance of good technical work. Something of the same plan will be followed in "library week" in New York City the last of September, when President Hill's administration of the State Association will be signalized by a very noteworthy state meeting. Sessions will be held in Manhattan, probably in the Engineering Building near the Public Library, and at the several colleges, some of which will be specialized with respect to college libraries and their public relations. Other sessions will be held in Brooklyn, one of them in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, and the opportunity will be afforded for visits to the library systems of the several boroughs. It is expected that speakers of general reputation and the several college presidents will take part, in addition to library experts; and the attendance promises to be only less large than at national meetings.

THE cost of the A. L. A. journey from New York and return was given last month as \$241.50 on the authority of the New York Central figures. Since then the railway officials have stated that they lacked authority to make the proposed rate, and the rate will therefore be \$251.50. The rate from Chicago and return is \$196.50, as stated. The Hotel Maryland at Pasadena reports large reservations and the conference promises to be in every way successful. There will still be room for all who come. The list of those included in the special party to Pasadena numbers about 120 so far as the preliminary registration accounts for it and it is given

elsewhere in this issue. It is not yet too late to register for the trip which offers such unusual opportunities at moderate cost.

WITH the advent into power of a party which has been excluded from office for some years past, there is always danger that the undue pressure for public office, which still exists notwithstanding the progress and triumph in general of civil service reform principles, may lead to demands even for such essentially non-partisan appointments as that of state librarian. This is unfortunately true at the present moment in Ohio, where C. B. Galbreath has served as state librarian for the past fifteen years, we believe to the general satisfaction of his community. But Mr. Galbreath's personality or record has little to do with the case, in face of the fact that the aspirant nominated for the post is a politician of the now dominant party, defeated in 1908 for the post of Secretary of State, and later content with the modest post of assistant fire marshal. John Henry Newman, the nominee of the majority of the State library commission, which has already become partisan, bears an honored name and we know of nothing against his personal reputation; it is quite possible that he may be as fit for his work as other non-professional appointees to like positions and might ultimately succeed in it after the usual waste from professional inexperience. In himself, he would be welcomed by the members of his new profession and given friendly chance to show his capabilities by achievement. But the fact is not concealed that the origin of the change is political and partisan, as is frankly admitted and lamented by the Ohio press, Democratic as well as Republican. It is only by protest of librarians and citizens to Governor Judson Harmon, at Columbus, Ohio, that this attack by the spoils system, the success of which may lead to similar attack in other states, can be stayed. Governor Harmon has a revisory power over this removal and appointment, and it will be a blot on his political good name if he permits this easy victory of the opponents of the merit system. As an eminent librarian in another state writes: "Governor Harmon will lose immeasurably the good opinion and the good will which many people outside of Ohio

have accorded him if he permits himself to be controlled by the spoilsman." The proposed displacement of Victor Paltsits as State historian of New York may or may not present occasion for like criticism, dependent upon the choice of "a good Democrat" without special experience for the work, or of a thoroughly equipped scholar as his successor. It is probable that the A. L. A. Council will be asked to take action at Pasadena in protest against giving over any library or cognate position to the spoils system.

THE sale of the Hoe private library will take rank as one of the most important auction sales of books ever held, if not the most important. The first fortnight of the sale, in which the first section was disposed of, made record prices for many books, the Gutenberg Bible reaching the figure of \$50,000. The 3500 lots of this first section brought approximately a million dollars, or an average of \$300 each—an astonishing figure! From the personal point of view of the public library buyer, and to the many buyers who came from abroad, the sale has proved rather discouraging. Many librarians who had intended to register bids withdrew entirely from the field, in view of the inflated prices; and in fact one bidder representing for the most part a single purchaser or a small group of buyers made purchases covering nearly half the total sales. There is, of course, no limit to the price which can be obtained for books under circumstances in which two or more bidders of reckless wealth are pitted against each other. Such purchasers represent the spirit of the chase, delight not so much in possession as in acquisition. Individual purchases of this sort come again into the market at the whim or the death of the individual purchasers, and may ultimately be sold at less than present prices to become part of great public collections. Meanwhile, librarians must bide their time and keep hands off.

THE recataloging problem at Harvard emphasizes, as we have already indicated, the desirability of complete and world-wide co-operation, for thorough international study and coördination in the supply of printed cards. The first step in this direction was

made at the first Brussels congress last year when alongside the remarkable repertory of the Institute, there was held a round table discussion and consultation, participated in by representatives of the Royal Library of Berlin and by French, Belgian, English and American representatives, though unfortunately none specifically from the British Museum nor the Library of Congress or Harvard University Library. General gratification was felt at the results of the Library of Congress development, and there was every disposition to follow its lead in an international coördination of instrumentalities and methods. Now is the time to push this coördination forward, so that there may be no waste of time, or of effort or of cost, in the great work already in hand. The New York Public Library is beginning to print its own cards, and these should form part of the general system. We hope within the year to present an international symposium on printed catalog cards, which will give the facts as to present performance and promise, and the views of those best entitled to speak on the subject abroad as well as at home.

THERE is some protest among English librarians that the proposed British copyright code, now passing through Parliament, does not include compulsory registration of books, which might furnish the material for a truly national bibliography. Possibly the new law will accomplish this purpose, less directly, through the ingenious provision that in default of copyright registration, an infringer may plead innocence, so that there will be the strongest commercial motive for registration, without violation of British and Continental precedents for full protection of authors' rights, without unnecessary formalities. Our own registry system does afford excellent basis for our national bibliography, and with the continuing increase of the publishing output, it will not be many years before it will be impracticable for any private enterprise to be thoroughly comprehensive in American current bibliography. Ultimately the Library of Congress must occupy the field and assume this work, and it is also to be hoped that there may be assimilation in other countries of official material into a proper national system of bibliography.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY *

THE new building for the New York Public Library, on Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, with Bryant Park at the rear, has been erected by the City of New York for the use of the New York Public Library, in accordance with a contract between the city and the library dated Dec. 8, 1897. The building is a white marble structure, modern renaissance in style, more or less of the Louis XVI. period, with such modifications as the conditions and needs of our own age have suggested.

In general the building may be described as a rectangle, 390 feet long, 270 feet deep, built around two interior courts, each about 80 feet square, the stack room, with main reading room on top, occupying the greater part of the rear, or Bryant Park, side of the building. There are four floors and a cellar. The sides and front are comparatively low, the top floor being lighted by skylights, and the center and rear parts of this top or third floor, in the form of a T, containing the main reading room and the public catalog room, rising much higher and being lighted with windows.

As stated above, the building is 390 feet long and 270 feet deep. The boiler and engine room on Fortieth street extend for the whole width of the southern front some 51 feet beyond the building line. The height of the various floors is as follows: cellar, 13 feet; basement, 15 feet; first floor, 22 feet and 6 inches; second floor, 16 feet; third floor, 11 to 23 feet in the low parts, the main reading room and public catalog room 50 feet. The building covers an area (including the boiler and engine rooms, but not the south court) of 115,000 square feet; its cubic contents measure 10,380,000 cubic feet. Its cost will be about nine million dollars. This sum includes, besides the usual charges for erection and equipment of any building, the cost of removal of the old Croton reservoir, and the cost of furniture and entire interior equipment.

The foundation consists largely of selected stones taken from the old reservoir. Above ground the walls are brick, bonded in cement

mortar, faced entirely with white marble from Vermont quarries. This marble facing is not thin ashlar, but is bonded in as an integral part of the wall, on an average one foot thick. In the interior the stairs and hallways, the entrance lobby, and the exhibition room are of the same marble, selected for veining and color. The total quantity of constructive marble was about 375,000 cubic feet, quarry measure. The floors are of steel beams, with fire-proof arch blocks. The roofs are copper and glass.

INTERIOR FINISH

In the corridors the finish is, in general, of marble for the floors and walls and plaster for the ceilings; in the offices oak wainscoting, marble trim, plastered walls and ceilings; in the reading rooms metal book cases, oak wainscot, marble trim, plaster walls and ceilings, floors of cork or quarry tile. The marble used in the interior finish is ashlar of several kinds, domestic and foreign, amounting to 50,000 cubic feet. The suite of rooms on the first floor on the Fifth Avenue front is finished in French walnut instead of oak. The main reading room has quarry tile for flooring, with marble borders, is lined with oak book cases under the windows, and above the book cases is finished with artificial stone walls, plaster cornice and ceiling, the latter being divided for decorative treatment into three large panels.

PLAN OF THE BUILDING

To the librarian the most interesting features of the plan of the building are (1) the placing of the main reading room on the top floor at the rear and immediately above the main stack room, resulting in better light, better air and greater quiet than is otherwise possible; (2) the arrangement and distribution of special reading rooms in such a way as to make the books shelved there easily available for use in the main reading room by the casual reader, and to allow unrestricted access to the books on the part of the investigators and special students who will be admitted to these special reading rooms for purposes of extended study and research; (3) the grouping of the administration rooms and offices on the south side of the building, leaving, in general, the east, north, and west sides for reading rooms or storage of books.

* This paper was prepared by the staff of the library, and presents a description of the building, from the administrative point of view, not an architectural appreciation.

The two interior courts above mentioned give unrestricted daylight to practically every room in the building that does not face on the avenue, the two side streets, or the park.

ENTRANCES

The main entrance to the building is in the middle of the Fifth avenue front, opposite Forty-first street, reached by a flight of steps that rise from a terrace a few feet above the Fifth avenue sidewalk. From this entrance go two beautiful specimens of a flying staircase, leading directly to the public catalog room on the third floor, which room serves as an ante-room to the main reading room. The public entrance, however, that will probably be most used is the entrance on Forty-second street, but a few feet above the street level and near to the passenger elevators that run to all floors of the building. Service entrance is on Fortieth street, the driveway leading into the south court.

BASEMENT FLOOR

When the visitor uses the Forty-second street entrance he will find immediately to his right a cloak room for the checking of wraps, parcels, etc. Directly opposite the entrance is the room from which books are circulated for home use. Down the corridor to the right, at the northwest corner of the building, is the newspaper room, provided with sloping racks or stands for current newspapers, and large tables for consultation of bound volumes of newspapers.

In the west wall, opposite the stair landing and near the entrance to the circulation room, is set a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"This building is erected upon a part of the common lands which were granted by royal charter to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York in 1686, the second year of the reign of James the Second, King of England."

"The city of New York in 1897, William L. Strong being mayor, undertook to construct, at the public expense, a building upon this site to be used and occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, so long as it should maintain herein a free library and reading room for the people."

"Work was begun by the city in 1899, Robert Anderson Van Wyck being mayor. The cornerstone was laid in 1902, Seth Low being mayor. The building was completed in 1909, George Brinton McClellan being mayor. It

was occupied and opened to the public in 1911, William Jay Gaynor being mayor."

The room for circulation of books for home use, directly opposite the Forty-second street entrance, was obtained by covering over the north court with glass at the height of the first floor. In this way was secured a room that was easy of access from the street, was shut off from the rest of the building in general, but at the same time directly connected with the stack room. The room is about 80 feet square, is lined with wooden book cases to a height of about six feet, and is provided with some twenty book cases about four feet high standing on the floor free from the walls. The delivery desk faces the entrance. The visitor on entering finds the registration counter on his left, and on the right a counter on which will be displayed a directory or two, or some similar books. The room will hold some twenty thousand volumes, and by means of its nearness to the stacks will have available for circulation the volumes shelved in the main stack room adjacent.

Returning to the hallway and passing down the corridor that runs towards Fifth avenue, the visitor passes the entrance to the children's room and the hallway immediately in front of the passenger elevators.

The children's rooms occupy the suite at the northeast corner of the building. The walls are lined with low book shelves. Besides an octagonal charging desk, there are about a dozen low tables and chairs, and most attractive window seats that suggest reading nooks and story telling groups.

Turning the corner here and passing down the corridor along the Fifth avenue front, the visitor passes the office and class room of the library school, a lunch room for men, the telephone exchange, the lecture room for the school, the lunch room for women, and the bindery. The corridor here turns again to the right and runs along the Fortieth street side of the building, with the printing office opening off from it before one reaches the driveway from the Fortieth street entrance. Across the driveway opens the stairway to the administration rooms on the floors above. From this same stair hall open the entrance to the shipping office and the shipping room, and beyond these are the offices of the travelling library system, with a separate entrance from the Bryant Park side.

From the shipping room is obtained entrance to the main stack room and to the freight elevator, which latter runs from the cellar below this floor to the accession and cataloging rooms and to the seven floors of the stack.

The main stack room is 297 feet long, 78 feet wide, and has seven floors, each 7 feet 6 inches high. Its construction is of small steel beams and angles, with floor slabs of marble 1½ inches thick. Each second or third floor corresponds in level with a floor of the building. The stacks themselves are of the Snead type, the uprights painted white, the shelves enamelled black. At each end of the stack is a single booklift, and in the center of the stack is a group of four booklifts, all of them running from the bottom floor of the stack to the main reading room. Natural lighting of the stack is obtained by long windows on the west and the court sides, running from bottom floor to top, fitted with prismatic glass. Artificial lighting is obtained by incandescent bulbs hung from the ceiling. Each stack floor is divided into twelve sections, so wired as to put the control of the lights in each section either at the switches near the central booklifts or at the switches in each section.

FIRST FLOOR

The best idea of the first floor is obtained by entering the building through the doorway on Fifth avenue, opposite Forty-first street. The three bronze doors give entrance to a rectangular lobby finished in white marble, a spacious and lofty room of impressive character. To the right and left are the flying staircases leading to the second and third floors.

On two piers opposite the entrance are carved the following inscriptions: "The City of New York has erected this building to be maintained forever as a free library for the use of all the people," and "On the diffusion of education among the people rest the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions."

Directly opposite the street entrance is the exhibition room, where are arranged cases for the display of bibliographical treasures of the library. This is a beautiful room some 80 feet square, finished in white marble, with a carved oak ceiling.

To the left of the entrance to the exhibition room is the reception room, a charming little room finished in breche vio-

lette marble. Along the Fifth avenue corridor, towards Fortieth street, open the entrances to the reading rooms for current periodicals. The larger, rectangular room is finished in French walnut, including the ceiling and ceiling beams and panels. Five tables near the windows give accommodations for forty readers. The periodicals themselves, with the exception of a few of the more popular magazines on open shelves, are kept on book stacks behind the counter and rail that run longitudinally along the room. This room is for the consultation only of current periodicals, bound volumes being delivered to readers in the main reading room or in the special reading rooms. Newspapers are provided in the newspaper room on the basement floor at the northwest corner. A certain number of periodicals most needed in special reading rooms, such as the music room, economics room, science room, etc., will be withdrawn from the general collection of current periodicals and will be cared for in the special reading rooms.

The square room at the southeast corner of the building on this floor provides for an overflow of readers of current periodicals, the sixty seats here, with the forty in the long room just mentioned, giving a total capacity of one hundred. It is more ornate in character than the darker room from which it opens, its ceilings and walls being highly gilded. The floor in both of these rooms for periodicals is of quarry tile.

Leaving this room and travelling down the corridor along the Fortieth street side of the building the visitor passes the doors of a number of business offices — those for the bursar, building superintendent, and offices connected with circulation department headquarters. Retracing steps and returning to the entrance lobby, the visitor passing down the corridor along Fifth avenue towards Forty-second street reaches first the door to the technology rooms, a pair of rooms finished in the same sumptuous and ornate style as the two rooms given up to current periodicals on the corresponding southeast corner of the building. The larger of the two rooms given over to technical science has accommodations for about twenty-four readers; the square room has accommodations for forty-two readers. The latter is lined with wall shelving, the former has two stories of book stacks on the side opposite

the windows. Together the two rooms shelve some 30,000 volumes. These volumes will be selected with a view to providing the working material that will be of most service to engineers and other investigators in the field of applied science. As in all the other special reading rooms in connection with the building, a student needing to make use of this collection for extensive research will secure a card from the director, which card will give him free access to all the books here shelved. For the casual reader needing a single volume or two provision is made by a lift to the floor above and a carrier from there to the stack room and its booklifts supplying the main reading room. It will be a simpler process and more satisfactory to the reader in every way, it is felt, to have the book brought to him in the main reading room rather than send him from the main reading room to the special reading rooms, except in the unusual cases where his wants will not be satisfied by a single volume or so.

Along this same corridor opens the entrance to the room shelving books printed for the use of the blind. The collection formerly belonging to the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, and since increased by the New York Public Library and by friends of both institutions, has been moved here from the St. Agnes branch, where it was formerly housed.

Along the Forty-second street corridor on this same floor open the doors to two smaller reading rooms shelving technical collections, and at the end of the corridor, on the northwest corner of the building, is the spacious room for patents. Tables are provided here for some sixty-four readers. Floor stacks and gallery stacks set along the side of the room opposite the windows provide accommodation for some 20,000 volumes, the adjacent main stack room allowing unlimited capacity.

SECOND FLOOR

At the southwest corner of the building the service stairway runs from the basement to the third floor. The landing on the second floor has a door opening on the right into one of the rooms in which the reference department cataloging force does its work. This room and the accessions room connecting with it, in the southwest corner of the build-

ing, have direct access to the stacks, and the cataloging room likewise has connection with the freight elevator that runs from the cellar to the top floor of the stacks. The catalogers' desks are placed in the room first reached from the service stairs, the longer room to the eastward serving to house the official catalog of the reference department, which, in the case of the New York Public Library, is an author catalog alone. Book shelves run around the walls of both of these rooms both on the floor and in a gallery, shelves on the north wall of each room being two feet deep. The long room has a copy lift that communicates with the printing office on the basement floor.

Down the Fortieth street corridor to the east open off various staff rooms and the order room.

At the southeast corner of this floor is the Trustees' room, and immediately adjacent to it, along the Fifth avenue front of the building, are the private office of the director, his outer office, and an assembly room. The Trustees' room is finished in French walnut, with a teakwood floor, a handsome marble fireplace, above which is inscribed the following:

"The City of New York has erected this Building for the free Use of all the People. MCMX."

"I Look to the diffusion of Light and Education as the resource most to be relied on for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of Man.—THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The lecture room has capacity for about 185 people. The finish of these administration rooms is oak, somewhat lighter in tone than the oak in the reading rooms. The floors are composed of cork tiles about eighteen inches long by twelve inches wide, compressed to a thickness of half an inch.

Opening off from this Fifth avenue corridor on the court side are the records vault, private room for the director, the office of the assistant director, and two small study rooms.

These study rooms, of which there are in all six, are intended for the use of special students who will need to consult several hundred volumes at a time in pursuance of some special investigations that can best be conducted away from the reading room and book stacks.

Passing along the Fifth avenue corridor the visitor comes upon a central corridor connecting the Fifth avenue hall with the book stacks. Opening off from this central

corridor are the special reading rooms for the Slavonic, Jewish, and Oriental collections. At the end of the corridor is a glass door through which the interested visitor can get a glimpse of the stack and the booklifts in the center.

Returning to the Fifth avenue corridor and going north the visitor reaches the entrance to the two rooms set aside for the science collection. In these rooms will be shelved the material in the library relating to the mathematical and natural sciences—astronomy, physics, chemistry, etc. The two rooms have shelf capacity for about 50,000 volumes and provide seats for 68 readers. The room in the northeast corner has connection with the technical science reading room on the floor below by means of a booklift, and by means of a carrier has connection with the public documents room on the northwest corner of this second floor.

Along the Forty-second street corridor opens the door to the reading room for economics and sociology, with shelving for about 20,000 volumes and tables to seat 20 readers.

The room on the northwest corner of this second floor is fitted up to shelve the collection of public documents, and has shelving capacity for about 80,000 volumes, with seats for about 30 readers. There is ample overflow for the documents collection into the main stack immediately adjoining.

THIRD FLOOR

At this point it will probably be best to go from the second to the third floor by means of the interesting double stairway on this north side of the building. The room on the northwest corner of the third floor shelves the collection relating to local history and genealogy, with shelving capacity for about 20,000 volumes and seats for about 60 readers. For readers entrance to this room is obtained through the public catalog room and the main reading room.

Along this Forty-second street corridor on the third floor to the eastward, the visitor passes first the entrance to the photographing rooms, consisting of an outside room and a dark room, the latter with triple doors, red light, running water, etc. Next to it are two rooms for the collection on music. At the turn of the corridor is the entrance to the first of the picture galleries. The room on the northeast corner is set aside for

the exhibition of prints, the room to the westward and the room to the southward being devoted to paintings. Immediately over the entrance lobby is room for the Stuart collection of books, paintings, minerals, shells, bric-a-brac, etc. As this collection was given to the Lenox Library with the proviso that it always be kept together and never be shown on Sunday, it was necessary to give particular attention to the design of a room that would allow compliance with these requests without interfering with the unrestricted routine of the library.

Next to the Stuart room, along the Fifth avenue front, open the room for the books relating to art and architecture and the room for the study of prints, the latter at the southeast corner of the building. The art room has shelving capacity for about 20,000 volumes and has seats for about 30 readers. Along the west wall of this room, under the gallery, is a row of shelves with glass doors for housing the collection of photographs and such prints, etc., as may be kept apart from the general collection. The floor shelving on the other sides of the room is provided with bronze grille doors. At the northeast corner of this room is an enclosure providing a working space for artists using water colors, washes, or similar mediums. Of the seven readers' tables here provided four are tables with flat tops, and three are tables with double sloping tops, the latter for the consultation of large books or portfolios that are not conveniently handled on a flat surface. Along the north wall of the room are provided shelves for over-size volumes.

The southeast corner room and the room adjoining it to the westward along the Fortieth street side provide for the collection of prints, engravings, and similar material. The corner room is equipped for the consultation of prints by the public, the second room serving as the work room.

Along the Fifth avenue corridor on the court side open off two special reading rooms and an extra room for the use of the print department.

On the court side, along the Fortieth street corridor, is the map room, and opening off from this same corridor on the street side are three rooms for the shelving of the Americana, early printed books, manuscripts, and other material requiring particular attention. The shelving in these three rooms last men-

tioned is all provided with bronze grille doors, except that along the east side of one of them is a row of shelves with glass doors. At the end of the corridor, on the southwest corner of the building, is the American history reading room, a sister room to the genealogical room on the northwest corner, with capacity for about 20,000 volumes and seats for about 60 readers.

PUBLIC CATALOG AND MAIN READING ROOM

This survey completes the third floor with the exception of the public catalog room and the main reading room, and to get a proper idea of these two rooms the visitor should retrace his steps to the entrance of the public catalog room at the head of the stairs leading from the Fifth avenue entrance. The public catalog room serves as an ante-room to the main reading room, is about 80 feet square, floored with red quarry tile, lined on its four sides with over 6000 catalog trays, its walls finished above the gallery with artificial caen stone, and its plaster ceiling finished with the same cloud effect that the visitor has already noticed on the ceiling above the service stairway and the stair landing on the third floor, and later will find repeated to such good effect in the main reading room.

Over the doorway leading to the main reading room is the following inscription taken from Milton's "Areopagitica": "A good Booke is the pretious lifeblood of a master spirit embalm'd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life."

The most important piece of apparatus in this public catalog room is the information desk in the center of the room. In this enclosure will be stationed the reference librarians who will help the reader through the mazes of the card catalog and give him advice as to the best use of the library. On the floor are placed thirteen high, cork-topped tables, to which readers are expected to take the catalog trays from their places in the racks for consultation of the cards in selecting books. On these tables are provided boxes for the readers' slips or application blanks.

When these blanks are filled out the reader is expected to return his tray to the place from which he took it, and hand in his slip at the desk along the west side of the central enclosure, from which point the slip will be sent to the main reading room by means of a pneu-

matic tube. At the time of filing his slip the reader will be given a check with a number printed on it, which number will have been transferred by the attendant to the application slip. This check will bear instructions for the reader to take it with him into the main reading room to the north or south side of the delivery desk, and the suggestion that he wait in front of the indicator at the delivery desk until there appears on the indicator the number corresponding to his check number. Appearance of this number indicates that the reader's books are ready for him, and when they are delivered to him he is expected to return to the attendant the check he received in the public catalog room. He is then at liberty to take his books to his seat and consult them until he is finished, when he is expected to return them to the delivery desk. The books are not to be taken from this room.

Returning to the public catalog room it will be of particular interest to librarians to note that the catalog trays are 18 inches deep instead of the usual 12 inches, to note the increased size of the label holder, and to note the attempt to secure proper return of trays to their cases by means of a combination of squares, circles, and other devices, of different numbers and different colors.

To the south of the doorway into the main reading room is a set of shelves on which are placed the catalogs of the British Museum and other libraries best suited for bibliographical research, indexes to periodicals, with a few other similar bibliographical tools. Along the south side of the room is stored the depository set of Library of Congress printed catalog cards, and the set of printed cards recording by authors the books available for home use in the circulation room on the basement floor.

Having made out his slip for the book desired, filed it at the pneumatic tube station at the information desk, and having received in exchange the numbered check, the reader now is ready to go into the main reading room. The check bears opposite its number a statement that if the reader will select a seat in the main reading room and note the number of that seat on his application slip the books called for will be delivered to him at that seat, if he is there ready to receive them at the time of delivery. The check also bears the statement that if he does

not choose to select a particular seat in the main reading room he is requested to wait in front of the indicator at the delivery desk until the appearance of a number on the indicator corresponding to the number on his check, which shows that his books are ready for delivery. The check tells him further that if the number on his check is an odd number he is expected to go into the north half of the main reading room, and if his check is an even number he is expected to go into the south half of the main reading room. He is, of course, at perfect liberty to go into either half he chooses, but it has been thought advisable, in view of the great size of the room and the many chances of mishap in the attempt to connect reader and book, to say to the reader that his books are scheduled for delivery at a certain place, and that it will be advisable for him to go to that place and await their delivery. The system of check numbering is in no way an attempt to abridge the inherent right of every American citizen to go where he pleases and do as he pleases, particularly if by so doing he can ruin the calculations of some library official; it is merely an attempt on the part of the library to indicate where the books may reasonably be expected.

Around the four walls of this main reading room stretches a row of oak book cases with shelving capacity for some 20,000-25,000 volumes. The books on these shelves are selected with a view to providing the most used books in the most needed departments of literature. They are there displayed for the free handling and consultation of readers, who are at liberty to consult them as often and as long as desired, but who are not at liberty to take them from this room. On the ends of the reading tables nearest the walls are provided lecterns on which the reader may find it convenient to place a volume that he takes from these open reference shelves for the purpose of mere hasty examination, verification of a quotation, consultation of index, etc. For more lengthy consultation of the volumes on these open reference shelves the reader will probably find it more convenient to take a seat at a table.

The tables in the reading room are 48 in number, each 4 feet wide by 22 feet 6 inches long, with seats for 16 readers at each, or a total of 768 in the room.

Librarians will be particularly interested in passing judgment on the success of the read-

ing table lamps, which have been designed with much care and after much thought in an attempt to give sufficient general lighting on the table and prevent the light at one end of the table from shining into the eyes of the reader at the other end.

Inside the delivery desk librarians will probably be most interested in the storage spaces for reserved books, in the pneumatic tube system, and in the control over the electric booklifts.

Readers' slips are sent by means of the pneumatic tube system first from the public catalog room into the screen enclosure in the main reading room. Here they are taken out of the carrier from the public catalog room, arranged for distribution to the proper parts of the stack and building, and sent to their destination by means of another set of tubes. To this central distribution point are returned empty tubes only, except in the case of slips for "not found" books, for which traffic have been provided carriers with head of a different color from that of the ordinary carrier.

The booklifts are operated by electricity and run from all floors of the stack to the main reading room. There are four in the central enclosure and one at each end of the main reading room. The four in the central enclosure are so wired that it is possible for any stack floor to call the car to that floor from any point at which the car may be at the time of making the call. From a given stack floor the car may be sent only to the main reading room. It is possible from the main reading room to call a car from any stack floor and to send it to any stack floor. When traffic is heavy and several floors are calling for cars at once a switch is provided by means of which the control both for calling and sending is centered at the delivery desk, leaving the push buttons on the various stack floors with no other function than that of signalling for a car. In this way it will be possible to secure a more economical control over the distribution and collection of books than if each stack floor had the power of calling for as many cars as it wanted as often as wanted.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Mechanical power used in the building is developed from a self-contained power plant located south of the building, but an integral

part of it. The boiler room equipment consists of eight Babcock and Wilcox boilers of a total rated capacity of 2000 horse power. Coal bunkers, of capacity for 1000 tons of coal, are located directly over the boilers. A bucket conveyor serves to carry coal to the bunkers from the delivery point, and serves also to remove ashes. Weighing apparatus is provided for weighing coal after it is dumped from the truck and also when it is delivered from the bunkers.

In the pump room three Worthington plunger feed pumps provide water for the boilers. Two Worthington piston pumps automatically care for the water in the blow-off tank and in the low-pressure drip tank. As the engine room floor is below the sewer level, an air compressor and a sewage ejector are required to deliver sewage into the sewer. As the boiler room floor and the pump room floor are below the ejector level, a steam and electric pump is provided for automatic pumping of water from the sump to the sewers.

The electric light plant consists of four Fitchburg engines, directly connected to four Westinghouse generators, two of 200 kilowatt and two of 500 kilowatt capacity. A current of 235 volts potential is generated for both lighting and power. A storage battery of 800 ampere hours' capacity is provided for use at night when the engines are shut off or for an emergency reserve.

The building has nearly 41,000 outlets, the electric lamp outlets numbering 25,000.

The main switchboard is amply equipped with recording instruments and meters. The building is wired on the two-wire system. The panel boxes are usually located in hallways and corridors, with remote control switches in each room governing the lights in that room.

The fresh air in-take is located on the north side of the south court. From this point the air goes through a system of filters into the blowers, from which it is distributed throughout the building. Power for the exhaust system is provided by ten large exhaust fans in the attic. All offices, halls, stack floors, etc., have outlets for cleaning by vacuum.

Communication between the public reading room, the various stack floors, and special reading rooms is secured by means of pneumatic tubes, telephones, booklifts, and conveyors. For general telephone communica-

tion within the building reliance will be placed upon about ninety extensions from the switchboard of the New York Telephone Company. At the northeast corner of the building an electric lift allows books to be sent from the first floor to the second; from this point a horizontal conveyor carries them along the north side of the building to a point opposite the longitudinal axis of the stack room. Here another horizontal conveyor carries them from the north end of the building to the center of the stack room, from which point they are sent to the main reading room by one of the four electric elevators located in the center of the stack room.

At the southwest corner of the building a lift running from the director's office through the periodicals room on the first floor to the bindery in the basement provides the necessary means of forwarding periodicals from the time they are received in single numbers until they have been bound and are ready for the shelves.

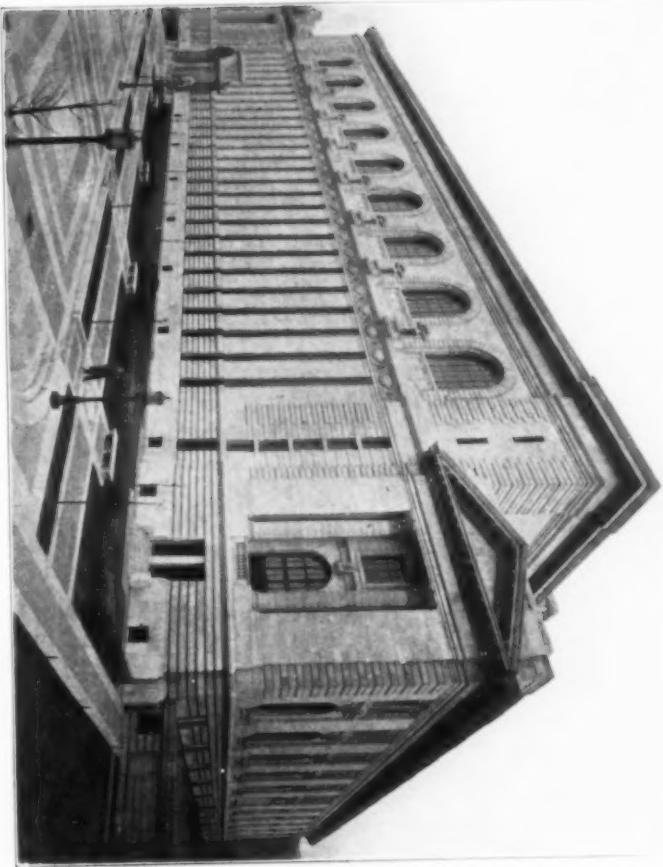
From the shipping room on the basement floor, near the Fortieth street entrance, opens off a freight elevator which communicates with the cellar below, each of the seven stack floors, and the first and second floors of the building.

At the center of the stack are four elevators running from the bottom floor to the main reading room floor, and at the north and south ends of the stack are single elevators, likewise running from the bottom stack floor to the main reading room floor.

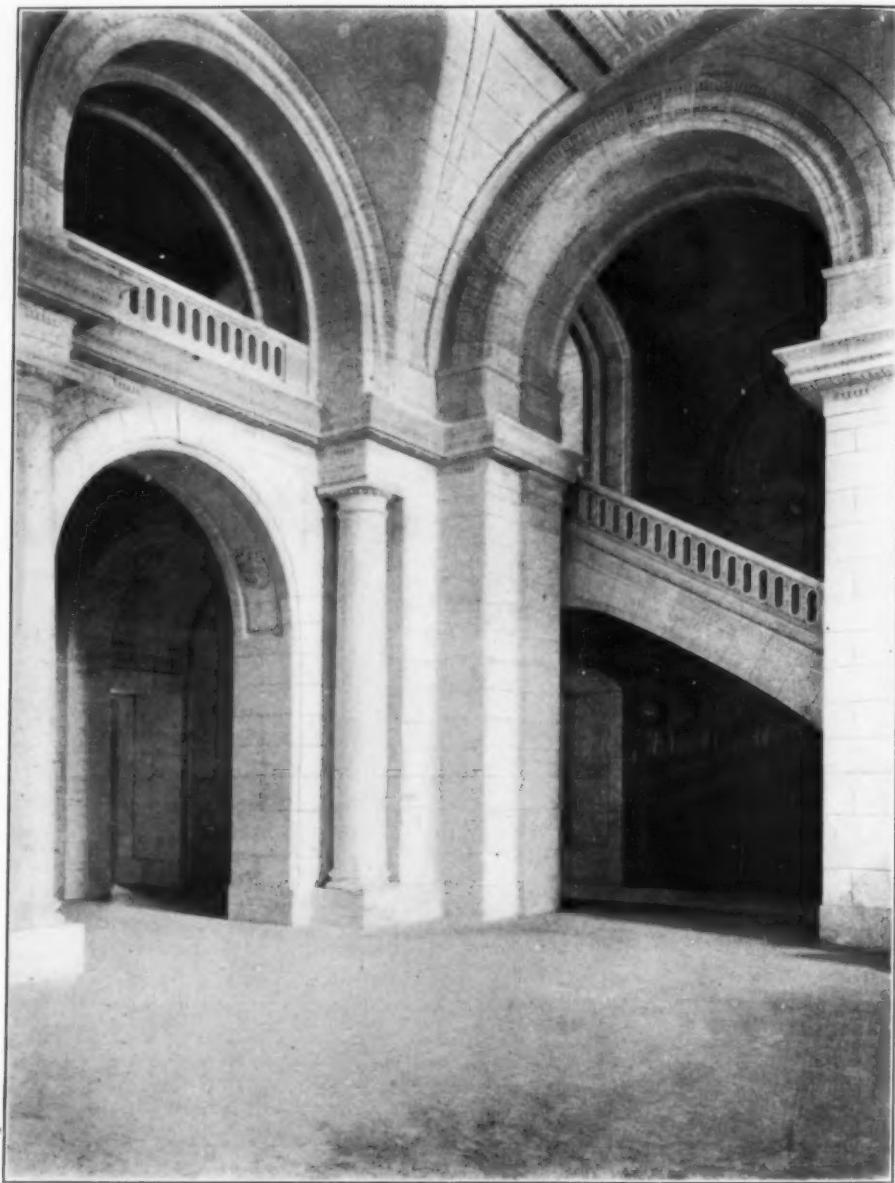
The heating of the building is a combination of the direct and indirect systems, radiators in general being placed under the windows, fresh air in-takes being provided at the top of the wall opposite the windows, and exhaust outlets at the bottom of the wall.

The equipment for fire service consists of stand pipes, with hose and reels carried in wall panels. The building has its own pumps connecting with the standpipes; it also has outside connections to be used in case of emergency.

The printing equipment consists of four model 7, two-letter, double-magazine linotypes; a number 3, two-revolution Miehle press; a Harris automatic press, two Colts Armory presses, with the other necessary equipment for operation of the plant, such as automatic feeders, folders, paper cutters, wire stitchers, paper drills, round cornering machines, etc.



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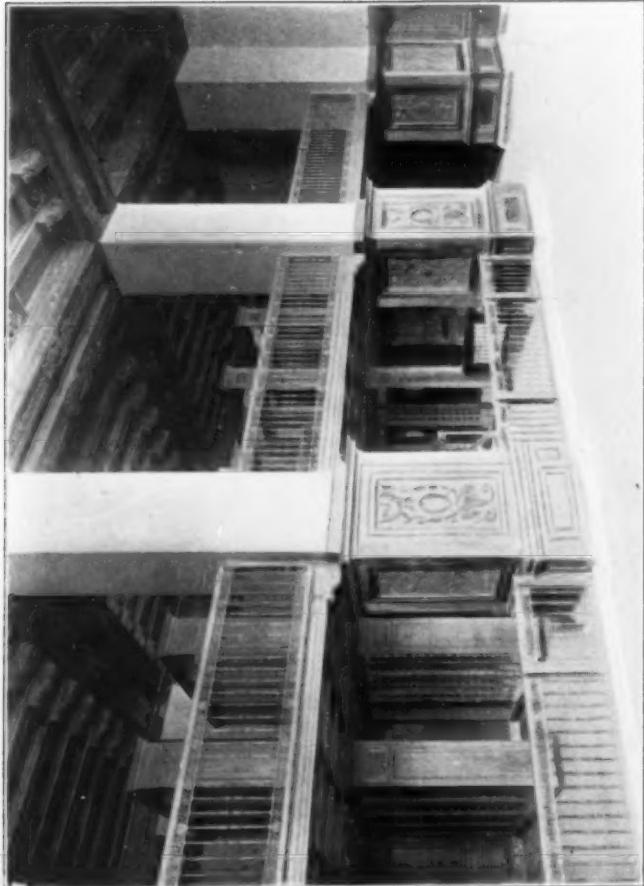


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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY*

(CARRÈRE & HASTINGS ARCHITECTS)

By JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Director of the Library*

THE New York Public Library differs from the great libraries of London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Washington in that it provides both a library of reference and a system of circulation, and is thus the largest library system in the world, supplying a greater number of readers than any other. In the number of books and pamphlets contained, it is exceeded by the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, the Library of Congress at Washington, and perhaps one or two others, being in this respect the sixth or seventh in the order of magnitude of the great libraries of the world; but as a system for supplying books to all classes of readers, it is unequalled in size, and is likely to remain so.

It is now 15 years since the formation of this library system was begun by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust, the first meeting of the trustees of the new corporation having been held May 27, 1895, at which time the consolidated library contained about 353,000 volumes. Since that time the following libraries engaged in circulation have been consolidated with it: the New York Free Circulating Library, with 11 branches; the Washington Heights Free Library; the St. Agnes Library; the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind; the Aguilar Free Library, with four branches; the Harlem Library; the Tottenville Library; the Library of the University Settlement; the Webster Free Library; the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, with five branches; being nearly all of the public libraries exclusively engaged in the circulation of books. In 1902, under the provisions of agreements made with the city of New York and with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the construction of new branch library buildings was begun, and 32 of these have now been completed and opened to the public. The number of Carnegie libraries ultimately to be erected in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond is about 60.

In the autumn of 1910, the New York Public Library included in its reference department about 800,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 100,000 manuscripts, 70,000 prints, two picture-galleries, and a large collection of maps, all being contained in the old Astor and Lenox buildings, and to be transferred to the new building now about completed. It includes, in addition, 40 branch libraries for the circulation of books, containing about 780,000 volumes, and circulating over 7,000,000 of volumes per year.

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The reference department is mainly for the benefit of scholars and writers, the circulation department for the education and recreation of the great mass of the people, though each does both kinds of work and supplements the other.

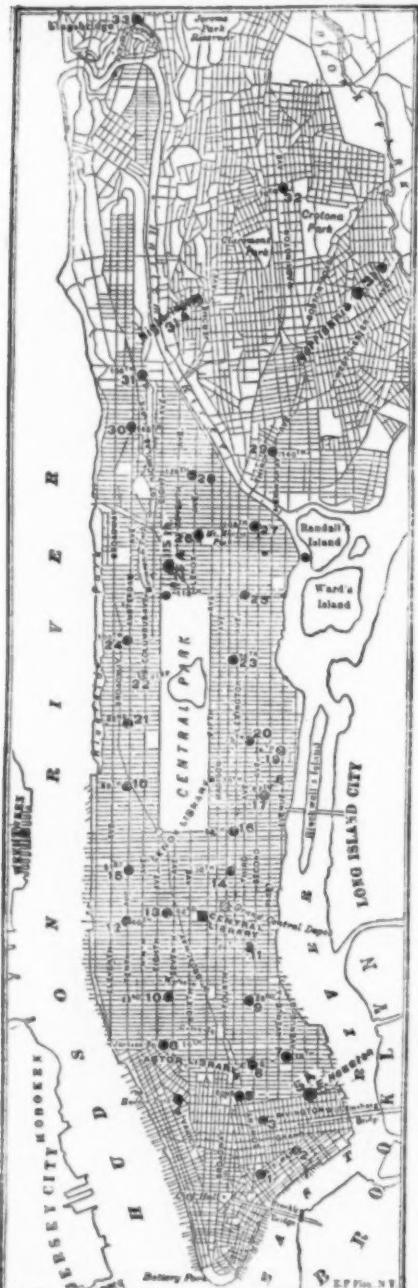
The annexed map shows the distribution of the branch libraries of the circulation departments in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Each of them contains from 8000 to 30,000 volumes, and supplies a population of from 30,000 to 60,000, being about half a mile from its nearest neighbors. Each has a large room devoted to children and children's books, a small reference-library for adults, and many have a special assembly-room for lectures. All have telephone connection, and interchange books freely to meet the needs of readers.

The new library building on the site of the old reservoir on Fifth avenue has accommodations for about 3,000,000 volumes and over 1700 readers. When it is completed, the collections now in the Astor and Lenox buildings will be placed in it, and its reading-rooms will be open to the public every day and evening.

The architects, Carrère & Hastings, have shown that it is possible to supply all the demands of library administration in a building which is a work of art worthy of its site.

It has been planned with special reference to the needs and convenience of several different classes, so that great facilities can be given to the general public and the casual visitor without interfering with those required by scholars and special students in serious research work. The large reading-rooms on the third floor, seating 768 persons and containing about 30,000 volumes of reference freely accessible on open shelves, the periodical-room, the newspaper-room, and the exhibition-rooms, are open to every one, while the science, technological, sociological, public documents, Oriental, music, and other special collections, are in rooms devoted to these subjects, to which access will be given by cards corresponding to the alcove privileges formerly given in the Astor Library, but which have been withdrawn for the last few years owing to the overcrowding of the building, and the necessity of filling the alcoves with temporary shelves. Each of these rooms will be virtually a special library containing series of periodicals, monographs, text-books, etc., relating to the special subject, and all freely accessible to the reader holding the admission-card.

Any one, however, may have brought to him in the general reading-room any book in these special libraries. There are also a few



LOCATION OF THE CIRCULATION BRANCHES OF
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY INDICATED
BY BLACK DOTS

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small rooms available for the use of single workers.

As the reading-rooms and collections are distributed on three floors of a building 300 feet long and 270 feet wide, it is evident that readers and visitors who wish to use the resources of the library to the best advantage, and with the least delay, should give a little time and attention to learning the location of the works which they desire to consult, and thus make themselves more or less independent of the guides, information-desks, etc., to be provided for the benefit of strangers and casual readers.

A visitor who merely desires a direction, a definition, or a brief summary, such as a good directory, gazetteer, dictionary, or encyclopedia will furnish, will find these in a room on the lower floor directly opposite the 42d street entrance. The reader who wishes to spend an hour or two in search of something new and interesting, but who has no particular book or subject in mind, will find what is required either in the periodical-room or among the new books, which will be kept for a short time in a special case in the main reading-room.

The scientific inquirer, the engineer and technologist, the patent attorney, the student of political science and economics, the investigator of early American history, the reader in Jewish history and literature, in Slavonic literature, or in Oriental literature, the musician, the genealogist, and the blind man, will each find a special library for his use contained in a separate room with an attendant. The science rooms, on the northeast corner of the second floor, will contain on opening about 50,000 volumes and seats for 60 readers. The technological and applied-science rooms, on the main floor immediately below, will contain about 60,000 volumes. The patent room, on the northwest corner of the main floor, will be much used, and will contain 23,000 volumes and have seats for 64 persons. Above this will be the public-documents room, with 80,000 volumes and seats for 30 readers, and connected with this the room for economics, with 20,000 volumes and seats for 20 readers.

The special rooms for students in Jewish, Slavonic, and Oriental literature will accommodate from six to 32 readers, will have from 7,000 to 10,000 volumes, and will communicate with the main stack, where other collections related to cognate subjects, such as Bibles, are placed.

While many special students will find all or nearly all they desire in these special-library rooms, the great majority of readers will find it necessary to learn something of the contents and uses of the central "information and catalog" room on the third floor, which is an anteroom to the large general reading-room. This room is about 80 feet square, and against its walls will stand cases

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containing the catalog of the library, on about 2,000,000 cards.

Near the middle of the room will be an information-desk, where a skilled librarian with assistants will be ready to help readers to obtain what they desire. In this room will also be the catalogs of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Library of Congress, with several hundred volumes of bibliography. It will be a part of the duty of the librarian at the information-desk to show readers how to use the catalogs and bibliographies and how to make out their order-slips, and tell them where to receive the books they call for. Most of them will go to the main reading-rooms adjacent, where they will find about 30,000 reference-books on open shelves from which they can help themselves, and where any book in the library will be furnished to them from the central delivery-desk.

The south side of the building contains the mechanism for supplying heat, light, and mechanical power, and the offices for administrative work. These are not open to the public, and have a separate entrance on 40th street. The steam and electrical machinery are in the cellar, the printery, bindery, and shipping-room in the basement, the offices of the circulation department, of the superintendent of the building, and of the disbursing officer on the first floor, and the catalog-rooms, order-room, and director's offices on the second floor. Of the work done in these offices the public sees nothing and can judge only by the results as shown in the manner in which its needs are supplied.

This is not the time or place to give details as to how the library is to be arranged and managed; but of immediate interest to the students of the present generation are the character and completeness of the collections to be found in it.

The most artistic building, the most perfect mechanical devices, the most elaborate system of catalogs, are of small importance to a reader if the books which he wishes to see are not there; but it should be remembered that the presence of a suitable home has a powerful influence in bringing in the books. When the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections are placed in the new building, it will be one of the best libraries in the country for general and miscellaneous work, and, in a few sections, the best of all; but it will need extensive additions to make it what it should be, and it is certain that these additions will be made.

There are very few books of importance to the scholar of which it will not contain the text in some form, although not always in the first edition, nor in the edition most desirable on account of typography, illustrations, or notes.

While the demands upon a large general reference-library, and its needs, are much the

same everywhere, including the sources, important commentaries, monographs, and summaries new and old in every department of printed literature in all languages, the only library in this country which at present has sufficient means to justify it in making its collections from this point of view is the Library of Congress in Washington. The public libraries of the large cities and universities cannot fully cover the entire field even in the new publications, and must make selections. For each library, subject to the limitations of cost and of space, the choice must depend largely upon the demands actually made upon it, the character of the special collections which it already possesses, the resources of other reference-libraries in the city, and the probability of increases by gifts of special collections, or of endowments for special purposes.

The greatest demand upon this library is for periodicals, both new and old, including, under this head, journals, magazines, transactions of societies, and reports of institutions and corporations. The greatest number of calls is for numbers of current periodicals, literary, scientific, philological, historical, artistic, technological, industrial, philosophical, and religious, and this demand is supplied on a large scale, one half of the fund available for the purchase of books being now devoted to this purpose. About 7000 current periodicals are received, covering all subjects, in all languages, and these are instantly available for the use of students. About 1000 of these are indexed for important papers, the titles of which are copied on cards, with the proper references, and these cards are at once placed in the public catalog under the subjects to which they refer. The periodical room in the southeast corner of the main floor of the new library includes a space 120 feet by 40 feet, and will be one of the most attractive features of the building.

The modern slang phrase, "a back number," to indicate uselessness, does not apply to the files of old periodicals in the library. There are about 90,000 volumes of these, and they are of the greatest value to students in search of historical data on any subject. In the field of American history the files of old newspapers are of special importance, and of these the library has one of the largest collections in this country. Current newspapers, showing the course of events in all parts of the world, will be supplied in a room 110 by 35 feet in the northwest corner of the basement floor. At present only about 50 important newspapers are subscribed for; but this room will have space for 200, which it is hoped will be supplied by a special endowment fund.

The field in which the New York Public Library is strongest is history, and especially American history, including not only the United States, but all countries in North and

South America. No library in the world has a complete collection of the literature of American history, or even of the history of the state of New York from the colonial period to the present time. The largest collections of this kind are in New York City, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and Cambridge, and in London, but even if all these collections were put together, there would still be some deficiencies to be discovered by the special student.

The materials of the library in this field are not surpassed by any other library, as they include the books and manuscripts of the Lenox, Tilden, George Bancroft, T. A. Emmet, Bailey-Meyers, and Ford collections, a large section of local histories and genealogies, and an extensive series of old newspapers and of state and municipal documents, which are being constantly added to as opportunities offer.

The "Americana" begin with the letter of Columbus announcing the result of his first voyage, include the contemporary reports of Vespucci, Cortéz, Pizarro, and their followers, of Smith and the Virginia settlers, of Bradford and Winthrop for New England, the Dutch in New York, and the French in Canada, the original "Jesuit Relations," etc. Special facilities to students in this department will be given in the rooms on the third floor devoted to manuscripts and rare Americana.

In many of the older European libraries the manuscripts are of more interest and importance than the books, and form the special attraction to scholars and historians in all fields of literature. In this country the manuscript collections of interest relate mainly to local history or to the history of the United States. This library includes about 1500 volumes and 50,000 separate pieces of this kind, among which may be mentioned 170 volumes of Spanish papers relating to Spanish America, 74 volumes of transcripts of the loyalist papers, being the applications, memorials, petitions, etc., of the so-called distressed American loyalists, with the reports upon them by the British Commissioners of Inquiry, dating from 1783 to 1790; the Bancroft, Emmet, and Ford collections, and the Gates, Schuyler, and Tilden papers.

It has also some valuable illuminated manuscripts, such as the lectionary of the Gospels, with miniatures by Giulio Clovio, made for Pope Paul III. about 1540 A.D., a lectionary with miniatures and illuminations on purple vellum, about 870 A.D., and a few fine specimens of Persian and Arabic manuscripts. It also has a Samaritan Pentateuch of 1232 A.D., and four manuscripts Wyclif's version of the New Testament in English, dating between 1380 and 1420.

The art department is one of the most important sections of the library, from the educational and historical, as well as from the

esthetic, point of view. The rooms on the east front of the upper floor of the new building will be devoted to this department, and will contain the Lenox picture-gallery, the Stuart collection, the print rooms, and the most important works on the history of the fine arts, including the important art books of the Tilden collection. These rooms cover a floor-space of 18,000 square feet, and will be one of the most attractive features of the library to the general public, as well as to artists and art students.

The print department is an important one, and contains the collection of the late Samuel P. Avery, which is specially rich in the works of the French etchers of the second half of the 19th century; a valuable collection of Japanese prints, the gift of the late Charles Stewart Smith; and a good collection of the work of American artists. Its treasures will be brought before the public by exhibitions not only in the main building, but also in the branch libraries.

The great reading-rooms will supply the readers in general history, ecclesiastical history, literature, philosophy, etc., and in each of these fields, besides all the standard works, there are many small collections of unusual fullness and interest. The seeker for first editions, ancient and little known poetry and fiction, privately printed brochures, and curios, will find many things in his line, but possibly not the particular thing that he most wishes, or fears, to see.

The collections of Irish history and literature, of naval history, of dramatic literature, including over 1200 prompt-books; of philosophy, folk-lore, and the history of Mormonism, Shakerism, and other sects, are all exceptionally large, and contain some rare and curious pieces.

When the library has a special fund given to it for the purchase of a particular class of books, such, for example, as the fund given by the late Alexander M. Proudfit for the purchase of works relating to naval history, and the fund given by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for the purchase of Semitic literature and works relating to Jewish history, of course these are used exclusively for the enlargement of these special collections, and in this way a permanent monument to the donor is being constructed, as each book is marked with his name.

New York City being a great commercial center, the demands which its merchants and traders make upon the library are many and varied. As a rule it is the latest information that is wanted, the most recent issues of trade directories and journals of all countries and in all languages. Many of these are costly and bulky, and, for the most part, only of ephemeral interest, becoming obsolete in a year or two at best. On rare occasions back volumes of these publications are called for for historical purposes, but probably no li-

brary would be justified in attempting to obtain and preserve all, or even a majority, of them.

At present the library is receiving a fairly good supply of the journals devoted to special trades and industries, and to commerce and finance in the broader sense of the words; but its supply of trade directories of other countries is very poor, and it is to be hoped that this may be largely increased in the new building. In official statistics of commerce, of state and municipal finance, of railroads, etc., it has one of the best collections in this country, and these must be kept up to date, and made more complete, as opportunity offers.

Virtually within two blocks of the new library building are three important special libraries, namely, the Library of the Academy of Medicine, the Library of the Association of the Bar, both in 43d street, and the Engineering Library in the new building for the engineering societies on 39th street, erected at the cost of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The character and management of these libraries will have much influence on the action of the Public Library in collecting books relating to these several specialties. The Library of the Academy of Medicine contains about 80,000 volumes relating to medicine and the allied sciences, being one of the four largest medical libraries in this country, and is open to the public. This relieves the Public Library of the necessity of doing more for medicine than it is now doing, namely, the taking of a few of the leading medical journals of the world, the occasional purchase of a medical book desired by lay readers, and of a good selection of works on hygiene. The Library of the Association of the Bar contains about 50,000 volumes, and is one of the best working libraries of its kind in the country. It is not a public library, but a card of admission may be obtained from any member of the Bar Association. Its collection of statutes, session laws, and law reports is a very complete one, and it is strong in international law. Just what and how much the Public Library should do for its law department is an unsettled question and one upon which opinions differ widely. It has a good collection of works on the principles of law, the rights of man, etc., and on constitutional law; also on the history of law, on international law, and on criminal law, but it has little on commercial law, and few modern text-books or monographs. It contains a large amount of source material for the history of law, including an extensive series of the legislative proceedings of all countries and states publishing such documents, but it does not as yet attempt to supply the demands of undergraduate law students.

It is not yet certain whether the engineering societies in the new building on 40th street will undertake to make a complete col-

lection of the literature of engineering, but this library will be accessible to the public, and it is possible that the Public Library can properly lessen its large expenditure in this direction.

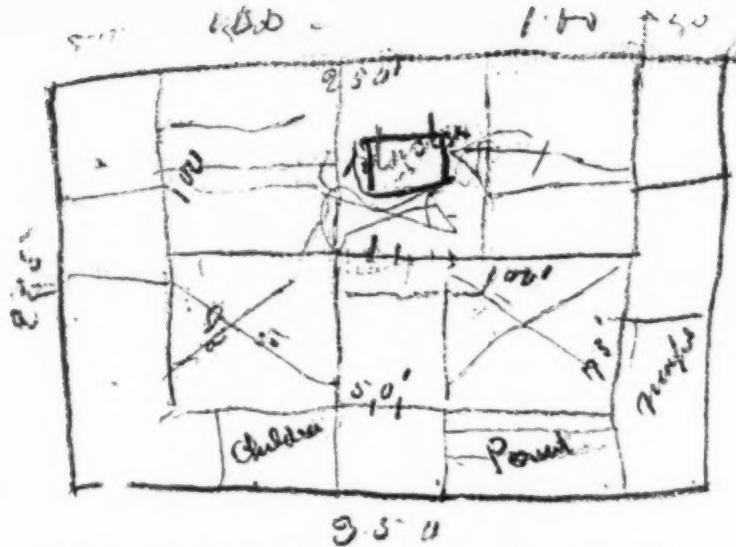
The library of the Union Theological Seminary, now in the new building near Columbia University, is a public library, and has a large collection of books relating to theology. Another important special library is that of Spanish literature, formed by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, and established in a separate building under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America. Other special collections which are kept in mind in the selection of books for the New York Public Library are the collections on architecture, on botany and zoology, and on anarchism, in the Columbia University Library, and those of the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the Numismatic Society, etc.

The library has a good selection of books and periodicals on all these subjects, and keeps them up to date to meet the wants of general readers, but it does not purchase rare and costly works which are known to be in the special collections above referred to, not from lack of desire to possess them, but because the limited funds available for the purchase of books compels it to make restricted selection.

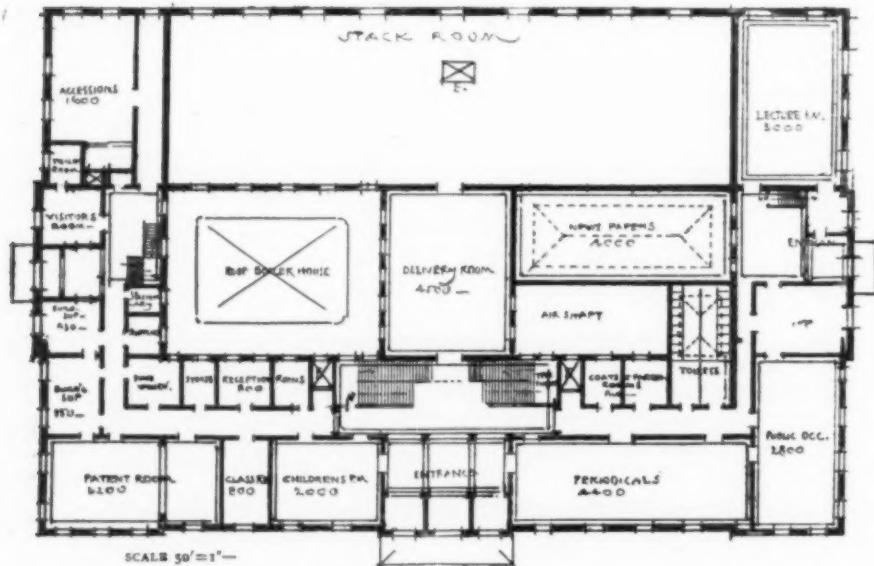
The most important addition to the convenience of the reading public from the opening of the new library building will be due to the fact that it will be open in the evening and on Sundays and holidays. This will require a large addition to the library staff, and an increase in cost of administration. This fact, together with the great size of the building, and the existence of a number of special libraries set apart in it, will make the cost of administration of the new building nearly double the present expenditure for the Astor and Lenox buildings together. This increased cost must be met from the funds of the library, for such is the agreement with the city, which has erected the building.

If the New York Public Library is to hold its place as one of the six greatest libraries of the world—not to say improve its position, as it certainly should do—public-minded citizens interested in its work and in the greatness of their city, must aid its trustees by increasing the means for the purchase of books. The new building will have accommodation for 3,500,000 volumes, and it ought to possess this number of books within 25 years.

There is no library in this country in which special collections of books can be placed, established, or endowed with greater certainty as to their preservation and usefulness, and every such collection will be a lasting monument to its donor or founder.

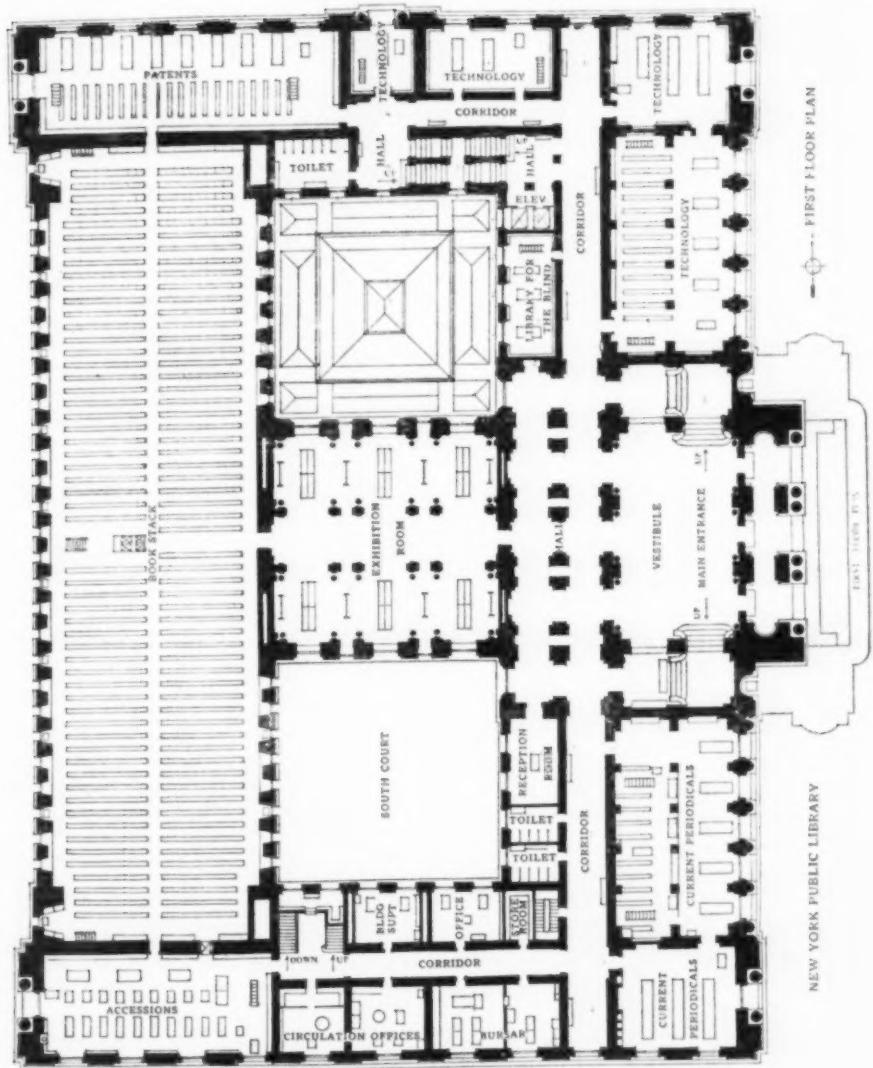


FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL SKETCH FOR GENERAL PLAN OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY DRAWN BY DR. BILLINGS IN 1897



PRELIMINARY PLAN OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY PREPARED BY PROF. WILLIAM R. WARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DR. BILLINGS' ORIGINAL SKETCH

Acknowledgments are due to the courtesy of Mr. Anderson for the use of these illustrations.

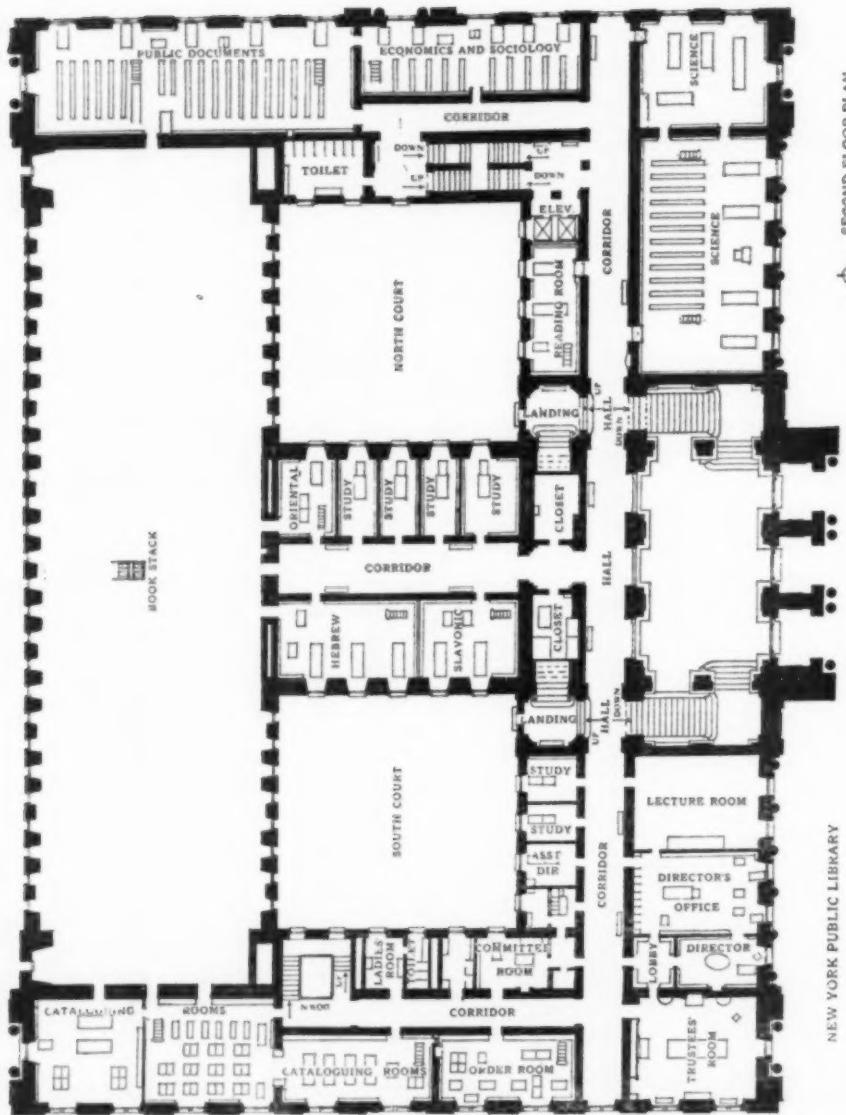


NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. FIRST FLOOR

→ FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

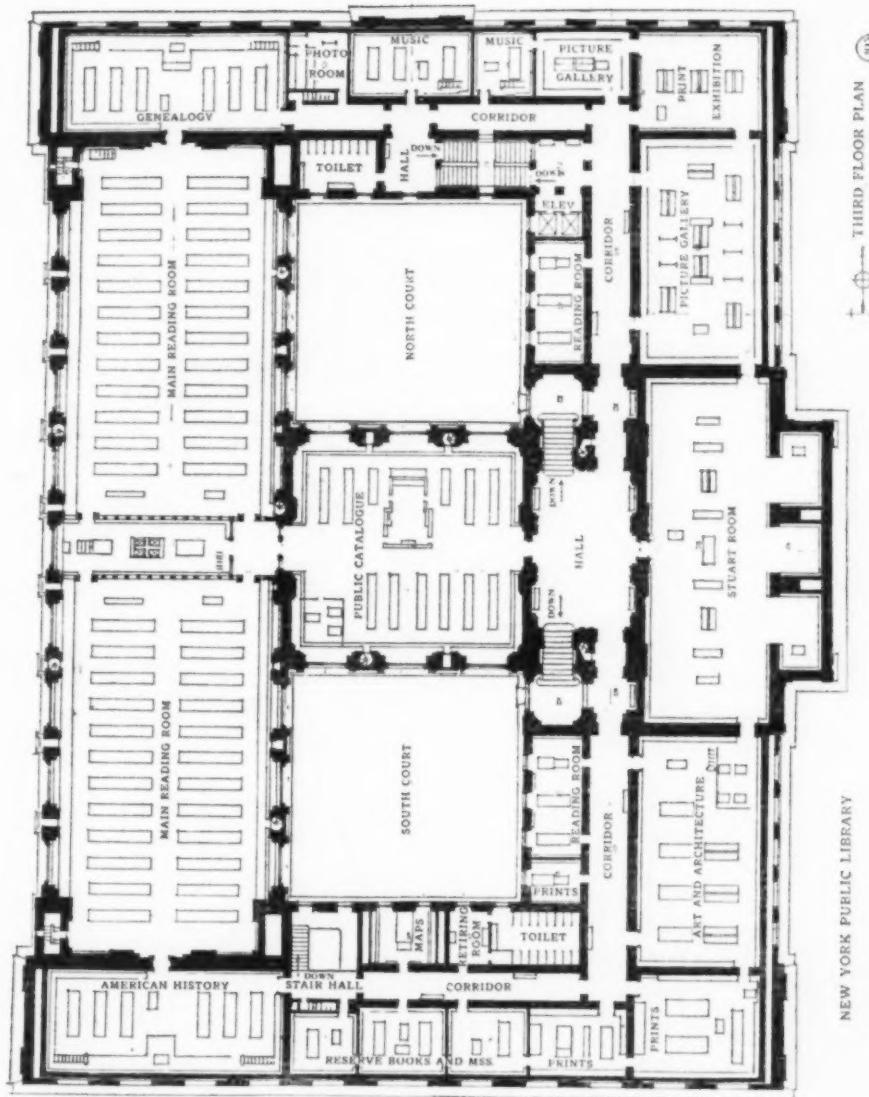
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NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

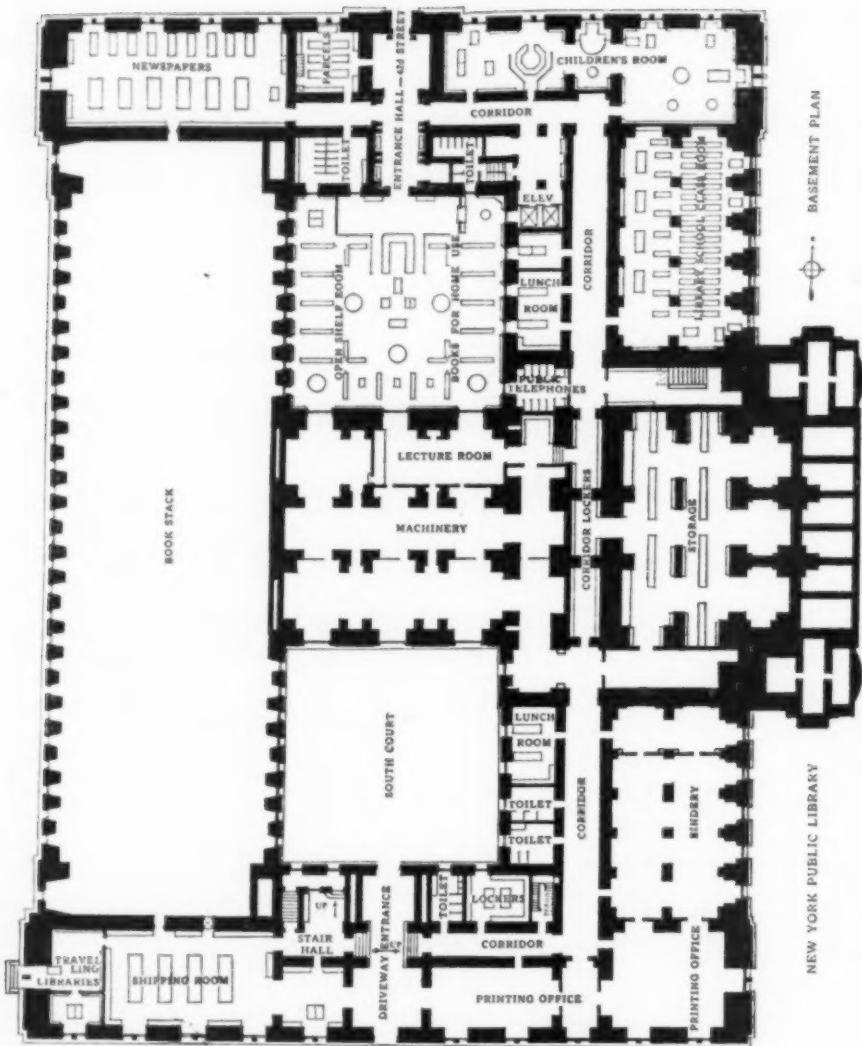


NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. THIRD FLOOR

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
THIRD FLOOR PLAN (1913)

N.Y.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. BASEMENT FLOOR

BASEMENT PLAN

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY RESOURCES OF NEW YORK CITY AND THEIR INCREASE*

The larger part, if not the most important part, of the book collections available to students at Columbia University is contained in the public and society libraries of the city. The 98 libraries in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark enumerated in the statistics of libraries published by the United States Commissioner of Education in 1908 contained nearly five and one-half million volumes. It is true that this represents the amount of reading matter available for research purposes. But allowing for all the duplication of books, both necessary and unnecessary, these collections offer in the aggregate exceptional opportunities for the investigator.

This is the more apparent when one begins to consider the character of the collections. The largest of them, that of the New York Public Library, numbers almost two million volumes. We might add to this the total number of volumes in each of the other libraries of the city. Such totals give, however, so inadequate an idea of the value of the several libraries and the collections in them, that I have attempted with the assistance of the officials of the several libraries a partial analysis of their contents, which is presented here in tabular form. This does not, of course, indicate with exactness the strength of the several libraries, but it does indicate in most cases the proportion of volumes in each subject in one or more libraries, and thus indicates whether the student should examine the collections in more than one library and also which library offers the better selection.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY LIBRARIES

Collections:	
Documents, N. Y., 150,000 volumes.	
Newspapers, American, before 1800, N. Y., 25,000 pieces.	
Philosophy, C. U., 11,150 volumes.	
Psychology, C. U., 2826 volumes.	
Theology, U. T. S., 100,000 volumes, 58,000 p.; G. T. S., 25,000 volumes.	
Hebraica, J. T. S., 33,000 volumes.	
Missions, Foreign Missions Library, 7300 volumes.	
Statistics, N. Y., 10,000 volumes.	
Vital Health Department, 1600 volumes.	
Economics, N. Y., 8000 volumes.	
Labor, C. U., 4290 volumes; N. Y., 3000 volumes.	
Railroads, N. Y., 5000 volumes.	
Tariff, N. Y., 700 volumes.	
Money, C. U., 2645 volumes.	
Banking, N. Y., 1500 volumes.	
Insurance, Equitable Insurance Library, 10,000 volumes.	
Taxation, C. U., 5500 volumes.	
Sociology, N. Y., 15,000 volumes.	
Charities, Charity Org. Soc., 6000 volumes, 5000 p.	
Masonic, Grand Lodge, 5000 volumes.	
Temperance, Black Temperance Lib., 1303 volumes, 10,000 p.	
Criminology, N. Y., 3000 volumes.	
Socialism, C. U., 2046 volumes.	

* Reprinted from the Columbia University Quarterly, vol. XIII, March, 1911, no. 2.

Political Science, N. Y., 10,000 volumes.	
Constitutional law, C. U., 2400 volumes.	
Municipal government, C. U., 6629 volumes.	
International law, C. U., 2290 volumes.	
Science:	
Mathematics, C. U., 6893 volumes; N. Y., 3440 volumes.	
Astronomy, C. U., 5999 volumes.	
Physics, C. U., 4807 volumes.	
Chemistry, Amer. Chemical Soc., 5000 volumes;	
C. U., 3695 volumes.	
Metallurgy, C. U., 1666 volumes.	
Geology, C. U., 5290; Mus., 3000 volumes, 5000 p.	
Mineralogy, C. U., 703 volumes.	
Paleontology, Mus., 4700 volumes.	
Botany, Botanical Garden.	
Zoology, Museum, 15,000 volumes; C. U., 4042 volumes.	
Applied Science:	
Medicine, N. Y. Academy of Medicine.	
Pathology, Cornell, 2000 volumes, 4000 p.	
Agriculture, Botanical Garden,	
Animal culture, Am. Soc. Prev. of Cruelty, 3000 volumes, 4000 p.	
Technology, Eng. Soc., 50,000 volumes; N. Y., 30,000 volumes.	
Civil Engineering.	
Electrical Engineering, Amer. Inst. Elec. Eng., 14,000 volumes.	
Photography, Camera Club.	
Art, N. Y., 25,000 volumes; Metrop. Museum, 10,000 volumes.	
Architecture, C. U., 20,000 volumes.	
Painting, Met., 2500 volumes.	
Music, N. Y., 10,000 volumes.	
Literature:	
Classical, C. U., 16,740 volumes.	
American, to 1800, N. Y., 30,000 volumes.	
English, C. U., 14,000 volumes.	
German, C. U., 11,583 v.; N. Y. U., 10,300 v.; N. Y., 4840 v.	
Scandinavian, C. U., 1032 volumes.	
French, N. Y., 8359 volumes; C. U., 8205 volumes.	
Italian, C. U., 4115 volumes.	
Spanish, Hispanic Society.	
Slavonic, N. Y., 2000 volumes.	
History:	
Egyptology, N. Y., 1468 volumes.	
Assyriology, G. T. S., 2500 volumes.	
American, N. Y., 34,000 volumes.	
To 1800, N. Y., 21,000 volumes.	
U. S. Civil War, Brooklyn, 5000 volumes.	
British, N. Y., 14,584 volumes; C. U., 6218 volumes.	
German, N. Y., 5453 volumes; C. U., 4990 volumes.	
French, N. Y., 13,013 volumes; C. U., 6567 volumes.	
Revolution, C. U., 6400 volumes; N. Y., 1509 volumes.	
Italian, N. Y., 4440 volumes; C. U., 2078 volumes.	
Spanish, Hispanic Society.	
Russian, C. U., 2515 volumes.	
Balkan, N. Y., 1314 volumes.	

Rich as these collections are, there is promise, with proper organization, of their becoming very much richer. The several libraries of Greater New York spend altogether almost half a million dollars annually for books. Of this amount about one-half is expended by the largest of the libraries, the New York Public Library. This institution is able to spend for a single book as much as is expended for an entire University department in a year. And what is equally important it is able by expert reference service and carefully prepared catalogs to make these treasures accessible to students. The staff of the reference department numbers 156, and among

its members are some of the most eminent bibliographers in the country.

For the purpose of facilitating the reference use of these collections, reading-rooms have been provided in all the larger libraries. In the new Public Library building, the main reading-room will seat about eight hundred persons. In addition to this there are special reading-rooms for public documents, prints, maps, music, American history, genealogy and local history, economics and sociology, science, technology, patents, art and architecture, Oriental literature, etc. To the latter access will be given by special tickets only.

Access to collections belonging to institutions is more restricted, but in the more progressive ones, like the New York School of Philanthropy, not only is the reading-room free to the public, but persons engaged in serious study or investigation of the topics in which the library specializes may, upon application and presentation of proper credentials, obtain the privilege of borrowing books.

Access to collections belonging to societies is still more restricted. But with increasing wealth there is also increasing liberality. Officers and members are permitted to extend the privileges of the library to outsiders more freely, and even the attendant in charge of the library is given the privilege of introducing guests in the same manner as a member.

One of the most important methods of making libraries useful is the catalog. Of the 98 libraries referred to in this article, however, but three have published catalogs of their collections in the last ten years,* and of these only one, that of the American Mathematical Society, is up to date.

Catalogs of periodicals are more common. In the first volumes of the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* there is a union catalog of the periodicals and serials in the Public Library and Columbia University Library of 285 pages. Periodicals relating to the following subjects were listed on the pages indicated:

	<i>Bulletin,</i>
Theology.....	vol. 9, p. 9-31 50-72
Economics, sociology.....	4 128-42
Science (general).....	2 289-309, 335-50
mathematics.....	1 73-75
astronomy.....	1 97-100, 121-24
physics, chemistry.....	1 152-58
geology, mineralogy.....	1 300-303
natural history (general).....	2 60-84
meteorology.....	2 56-60
botany.....	2 18-25
zoology.....	2 51-55
anthropology.....	2 96-98
Technology.....	2 408-25, 446-66
gardening.....	2 26-28
Art.....	3 224-31
music.....	3 232-38

* Young Men's Christian Association Library. Catalog. Circulating dept., July, 1900. N. Y., 1901. 519 p. — American Society of Civil Engineers. Catalog of the library, N. Y., 1900-2, 2 v. — American Mathematical Society. Catalog of the library, Jan., 1910. N. Y., 1910, 35 p.

	<i>Bulletin,</i>
Language and literature	
philology.....	vol. 1, p. 51-56
literature.....	3 118-35, 172-86
History, archaeology.....	3 56-76
geography.....	2 92-95
American history and genealogy.....	2 120-154

Some of the more active institutions and societies also have published lists of the serials in their possession. Of these one is a union list, entitled "Serial publications in the libraries of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers to Dec. 31, 1907," published in the American Institute of Mining Engineers Bi-monthly Bulletin, January, 1908, p. xxiii-xlii. The American Mathematical Society publishes in its *Annual Register* each year as a part of the librarian's report a list of the serial publications in its library, and the New York Botanical Garden publishes in its *Bulletin* in the same way a list of periodicals currently received.

Of considerable importance also are the published lists of accessions. The New York Public Library publishes a *Bulletin* which contains in addition to special lists on topics of general interest a monthly list entitled "Recent accessions of interest." The circulation department of the same library publishes a "Monthly list of additions." Of the society libraries, the New York Society Library publishes a list entitled "Recent accessions," and the University Club includes in its *Annual* as a part of the librarian's report the titles of recent additions to its library. Of the special libraries, the New York Botanical Garden publishes a list of its principal accessions in its *Monthly Journal*, and the New York Academy of Medicine, in its semi-monthly program of meetings, lists the titles of the recent principal accessions to its library.

INCREASE OF THESE RESOURCES

The problem of the organization of New York libraries has engaged the attention of some of our leading bibliographers. More than a score of years ago Mr. Paul Leicester Ford contributed an article to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL** on "The differentiation or specialization of libraries with special reference to New York."[†] It seemed to him that the indiscriminate purchase of books was more characteristic of New York than of any other city. Two remedies suggested themselves, first, the consolidation of the many libraries into a single vast institution—a method, which, even could it be realized, would be a greater misfortune in his estimation than five times the present duplication; and secondly, some agreement between librarians, which should assign to each library a specific field for its activity.

* 15:7-9, Jan., 1890.

† See also R. B. Poole, Specialization in New York libraries, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 15:69-70, March, 1890.

Six years later, when the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the plans for the building of the New York Public Library were announced, Mr. R. R. Bowker, the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, published an article on "Libraries and the library problem in Greater New York" * much to the same purpose. "A chief function of the new library," he said, "will be to coördinate and supplement rather than to combine or supersede the many existing libraries. It should be able to make such arrangements as would strengthen these libraries so far as it can wisely be done, by extending to their readers its own facilities." Finally, Dr. Billings, in his annual report as director of the New York Public Library for 1901, defined the policy of the library as follows: "To maintain and increase that department of the library which is the strongest, which gives it a distinctive character, and in which the scholars and writers of this country take the greatest interest, namely, American history. . . . To supply a large group of current periodical literature covering all the subjects in history, literature, art, science, technology, for the latest information with regard to which there is the greatest demand on the part of the readers. . . . To add important works of reference in departments of growing interest and importance, but in which the library was relatively weak. . . . To buy comparatively little in departments which are well covered by other professional or technical libraries in the city. . . . Not to buy high-priced books whose value consists mainly in their rarity."

Nor did this movement for the better organization of the library resources of the city stop with these declarations of general principles. In 1896 a detailed outline of the bibliographical policy of the Public Library and the University Library was agreed upon by the librarians of the two institutions and printed with the title, "Preliminary scheme for the relation between Columbia University Library and the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, in the matter of the development of the libraries and the purchase of books" (New York, 1896), 16 p. 8°. And in 1902 the New York Library Club published a manual, entitled "Libraries of Greater New York," which devoted over one hundred pages to the description of the collections available in the several libraries of the city and the conditions of their use.

A consistent pursuit of the policy set forth in the program outlined by these eminent bibliographers, and made possible, to some extent at least, by the survey of collections published by the New York Library Club, is, however, still difficult. For example, of accessions in the Public Library in philosophy in 1908-9 listed in its *Bulletin* the University had 62 per cent., of accessions in economics

it had 46 per cent. One cannot read these figures without wondering whether so extensive a duplication of purchases is necessary in either subject, and also whether the duplication in philosophy should be greater than in economics. It may be that there are more philosophers in New York than economists, but the use of books on philosophy in the University does not indicate this; and the use of books on economics suggests that less duplication is desirable in this subject also. The question resolves itself then into this, what classes of books on philosophy or economics or other subjects shall the University duplicate and what classes shall it not duplicate? In other words, in what departments of these subjects shall it specialize and in what departments shall the Public Library and other libraries of the city specialize?

It is impossible in this place to do more than state the problem and indicate some of the points which must be considered in its solution. Perhaps it will be sufficient here to mention but two, (1) the necessity of mobilizing the existing collections, especially the older parts of them, and (2) the necessity of systematizing the selection of additions to these collections.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there is nothing so useful as a good book which is so little used; nothing so valuable which so soon loses its value. It is this fact that makes it desirable to circulate books while they are still of value and no less desirable to eliminate them from a library as soon as they have lost their value. In other words, the elimination of old books from a library is as essential to its life as the selection of new ones.

These old books—some of them deadwood, some of them merely driftwood—may be divided into three classes. First, fragmentary books, sets of books, and collections of books. The majority of these fragmentary collections have never been complete and in the nature of things never can be. Originally, it is true, they may have been of value to the scholar who collected them; at any rate they had the promise of value. But having passed into other hands less interested in completing and keeping them up to date, they have lost even the value they once had, and as they become more and more antiquated and correspondingly more fragmentary, they come to have the character of mere collections of curiosities. There are many such collections scattered over the country. Fragmentary series are, of course, infinitely more numerous. All these incomplete collections and sets should either be completed or turned over to those who will complete them.

Antiquated books form a second class. These include editions which have been superseded, works of vulgarization, and other publications of temporary value; also books selected without regard to local needs. Perhaps all books which have not been used

* *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 21:99-102, March, 1896.

within ten years, or since their acquisition by the library, belong in this class. In addition to these two classes of old books, those constituting fragmentary collections and series and those which have become antiquated, there is a third, and the smallest of the three classes, the books that are used.

In the elimination of books from a library, then, either by sale, by exchange, by deposit, or by gift, a librarian will be influenced primarily by the condition of his collection and the condition of his books, and will first of all dispose of fragmentary collections, incomplete sets and parts of books, either reprints or excerpts. In the second place, he will be influenced by their use. But in both cases he must assure himself that books transferred are likely to prove more useful elsewhere, and that the cost of transfer is not greater than the cost of storage.

In the selection of new books the policy of a library may be defined by the subject of a book, the language in which it is published, its use, its age, or its price.

It is impossible without very careful consideration of all these points and many others, not only by all librarians interested but also by all investigators concerned, to formulate any policies which will prove effective, but, perhaps, after further study and conference some agreement may be reached, some tentative agreement at least, with regard to some departments of investigation.

With the reorganization of collections and the systematizing of purchases, there will come fuller information regarding the collections, lists of serials, lists of accessions, catalogs of special collections, etc. There will come also greater freedom in lending for home use. In other words, we shall give to our students all the advantages of great public libraries in addition to the privileges now enjoyed by them in private collections.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY FIRE.

THE fire in the Capitol which occurred early in the morning of March 29 and totally destroyed the building, including the State Library with practically its entire collection, is perhaps the greatest catastrophe of modern library annals. The result of gross negligence on the part of those responsible for the Capitol building there is involved no blame to the state librarians, from whom recommendations for better protection from fire were included in their report as far back as 1897.

Extracts from Directors' reports dealing with this subject are quoted herewith:

EXTRACTS ON FIRE PROTECTION FROM NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY DIRECTORS' REPORTS

We therefore face this situation: we can get no more room from other departments and already by act of legislature several of our most used rooms have been taken from us to meet the urgent needs

of the senate committees; we have been cut off from the use of the attic space as planned, and finally, most of the very people whose support was expected for our economical suggestions have told us that the great rich state of New York, owning by far the finest state library on the continent, can afford a suitable, permanent, fireproof building for its use and ought not to be willing to "tuck it away in the attic" of an administrative building. (Director's Report, 1897, p. 10.)

As pointed out in previous reports, the great space now used is wholly inadequate for our needs and the congestion is each year becoming more serious. We have now over 150,000 volumes boxed for lack of shelving, and while every effort has been made to keep this accumulation out of sight by storing it in the basement and attic spaces instead of leaving it where it would be thrust on the attention of the public, the dilemma is growing daily more serious. It is impossible to hope for any increase of room in the present building as the other departments are clamoring for more space and have long been jealous of the large proportion given to the library. They justly say that the only solution is an adequate fireproof building to which our more than 400,000 volumes and our very large scientific collections can be removed. Before that building can be completed, even if it were started this year, we shall be seriously crippled in our work, and our usefulness to the public will be greatly diminished. (Director's Report, 1898, pp. 13-14.)

All our rooms are equipped with the best time-detectors and a responsible night watchman visits every room every hour from the closing at night till the opening in the morning. We have equipped the rooms with the best chemical fire extinguishers and secured for our watchman the powers of a policeman, and are able to report a greater degree of safety than ever before. (Director's Report, 1898, pp. 14-15.)

Fireproof safe. The capitol walls are so massive that we have no fear of fire except as it might burn out individual rooms finished in wood. Hundreds of thousands of feet of oak have been used in shelving and interior finish, and in spite of careful installation of electric wires, we can not avoid the fear that some day this woodwork in some rooms will be accidentally set on fire and priceless material destroyed. The scientific explanation of how the fire occurred may be perfect, but the fact that rats or mice gnawed off insulation or that workmen accidentally broke it with their saws (as has happened a score of times in the past dozen years) might tell how it happened, but would not replace our lost treasures. Till we have a fireproof building, free from this danger, we must take chances with ordinary books; but we have various treasures so costly that their destruction would cause serious criticism of the regents as trustees for not insisting on better protection than is now available, e.g., an autograph collector recently declared that our autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were worth \$20,000. In our manuscript room are collections which have cost the state vast sums and which money could not replace, yet there is no place to keep them except a room honeycombed with oak and interlaced with electric wires.

There are two solutions for adequate protection till the new building is ready: we may buy a large iron safe for the smallest and most costly collections; or better, take some small room, possibly in the basement if dampness can be thoroughly protected against (as it could be by making double walls with ventilation) and make a room strictly fireproof, without electric wires and large enough to hold all the rarities. A basement room would practically shut them off from public inspection, though they could be reached for occasional use. In the northwest pavilion it would be possible to make at comparatively small cost a fireproof room with ample daylight, open to visitors and yet safe from fire. From year to year other pressing needs have led us to defer this request, but we ought not to go longer without a large fireproof safe or fireproof room. For lack of it we are liable to lose valuable gifts that would be put in our custody except for fear of fire. (Director's Report, 1899, pp. 6a-3.)

New building. The bill authorizing acquiring a site for a State Library building, introduced in the

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legislature for the third time in 1901 (see State Library report for 1899, p. 60) was omitted in 1902 and 1903.

The annual report of the loss to the state in salaries because of insufficient room to do the work properly must be repeated till a new building is provided. We require for our additions, duplicates and state publications in our charge for distribution a mile of running shelving each year. We are crowding into every possible nook the cheap and inflammable pine boxes for temporary shelves. If the new building were started at once, it would take from three to five years to complete it, and before that time the pressure will be almost intolerable and will be a constant loss to the state in paying for extra labor which could be saved by suitable space. In the meantime, some little relief can be found by mezzanine floors in rooms 36, 38 and possibly 39A, also by carrying through the fourth floor and cutting the main reading-room with its 60 feet ceiling into two levels. None of these changes are desirable, all will injure more or less the appearance of the building, but years of study show that they are the more desirable horn of the dilemma. The pressure will be specially strong in the law division, as its books from their nature must be kept together for constant reference, and space must be found for annual additions. The rapid growth of the sociology division, for which there is no space except in connection with the law, makes inevitable crowding which will annoy all concerned and beget criticism; yet in ten years' study of this difficulty, which was fully foreseen, no one has suggested any other plan than to complete the mezzanine floors and after that to nail up the books in boxes and make them unusable till the legislature provides a new building. (Director's Report, 1903, p. 21.)

Wooden shelving. "The immense amount of wooden shelving, wooden galleries, documents, books and other inflammable material occupying the whole west side of the capital is a constant menace from fire which if once started in these shafts and galleries would totally destroy a structure which cost \$25,000,000." (Statement by State Librarian in Senate finance committee report, 1906.)

New building. I repeat from year to year the warning that New York is making the mistake usually made by large libraries, of incurring loss by deferring too long provision for needed storage. With every condition at the best it would be impossible if we began to-day, to complete a library building in time to avoid very serious loss. Our running expenses each day are materially larger from lack of room and facilities, and every day conditions grow worse as more books come in, and demands from readers and in other directions grow larger while space grows smaller. We already have about 200,000 volumes boxed and inaccessible, and every few weeks we are forced to make further inroads on the efficiency of the library. As this must continue till a new building is completed, conditions that are bad now will become almost unendurable and both library administration and regents will be criticised for difficulties which they are powerless to help till the legislature provides the building whose urgent need has long been recognized by all who understand conditions. I omit all reference to considerations outside of safety, economy and efficiency. I should be content with a great fireproof storehouse, properly arranged, lighted and heated for our work without spending a dollar for beautiful architecture or to gratify state pride, but space we must have speedily or the State Library's reputation and usefulness will be crippled more and more each year while its expenses are increased by the embarrassments due to overcrowded rooms. (Director's Report, 1904, pp. 42-43.)

For years the safety of our invaluable collection of manuscripts has been a matter of grave concern. The collection numbers over a quarter of a million. All of these have real interest, some of them are the exclusive sources of state and national history, and a few of them are unique and priceless documents because to all intelligent and patriotic Americans they are primary evidence of great events in the evolution of the state, country and nation. All of these documents, without much opportunity for discrimination, have been kept in a single room without suitable cases and subject to many dangers from

fire, handling, or even theft. As to the larger part of the collection, this must inevitably continue till we move to the new Education building, but inasmuch as the larger number are of less interest they are subject to less peril. (Director's Report, 1909, p. 16.)

NECESSARY LEGISLATION

The following bill was prepared and placed in the hands of the Governor and of the chairman of the Finance committee of the Senate and of the Ways and Means committee of the House.

An Act providing for the re-establishment of the State Library, the furnishing of the Education building and the temporary equipment and supplies for the State Education Department and making appropriations therefor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioner of Education is hereby authorized and directed, pursuant to the rules of the Regents, to take such measures, make such contracts, and incur such travelling and other expenses as may be necessary to re-establish the State Library, including the State Law Library, the State Medical Library, and the other collections therein, and to restore the loss and remedy the damages to the State Library and to the State Museum collections occasioned by the fire which occurred in the state capitol on the 29th day of March, 1911. The said Commissioner of Education shall acquire by purchase or gift, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives, maps, papers and other documents, and relics and museum collections to replace, so far as possible, those destroyed or damaged by such fire. He may acquire in like manner such other property as may be necessary for the re-establishment of such library, and shall repair and rebind such books, manuscripts, pamphlets, records, maps and papers as may have been damaged by such fire. The said books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives, maps, papers and other documents and property shall be placed in and become a part of the State Library. The re-establishment of such library and the acquisition of such books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives, maps, papers and other documents and property shall be subject to the provisions of the Education law and the rules of the Regents, as far as the same are applicable thereto.

The sum of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section. Of the amount so appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be immediately available; the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be

available on and after October first, 1911; and the remainder thereof shall be available on and after October first, 1912.

Section 2. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purchase of the necessary furniture and equipment for the State Education building, and the rooms and offices thereof, including the State Library and the State Museum.

Section 3. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expense of moving into temporary offices occupied by the State Education Department, and from such offices into the Education building, the cost of equipping, furnishing and renting the temporary offices of such department and for the purchase of supplies for the use of such department to replace those destroyed and damaged by fire.

Section 4. The moneys hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Education in accordance with the provisions of the Education law and the rules of the Regents, and shall be paid out on the warrant of the comptroller in the same manner as other moneys appropriated for the use of the State Education Department.

Section 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

LOSSES FROM THE FIRE

To the Editor of the Library Journal.

The statement you requested of the losses of the New York State Library in the fire can most quickly be made by recounting the recoveries.

Library

Books. Total salvage is likely to exceed 10,000 volumes, and as many of these are odd volumes of sets the net salvage with cleaning and rebinding will be somewhat less. The books recovered were reference books and periodicals from the general reading room, New York and New England history, early American poetry, with a few volumes of genealogy and medicine. Several hundred books in the hands of borrowers will be returned. The law library is a total loss.

Manuscripts. The archivist estimates that one-tenth of the 300,000 manuscripts have been saved, including perhaps one-third of the most valuable material. Twelve or thirteen volumes were saved out of 23 of the Dutch records which Mr. van Laer is engaged in translating. Nearly 100 volumes of colonial and state records, several volumes of the Sir William Johnson, the Tompkins and Clinton manuscripts, all the 1812, a part of the Revolutionary records, and several hundred vol-

umes of miscellaneous papers were also recovered.

Treasures. About 50 manuscripts, books and relics which were deposited in the safe in the offices of the Commissioner of Education were saved. They include all the Washington manuscripts and relics; the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation; the collection of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Duke's Laws 1674; Dongan's Laws 1684; two copies of Bradford's Laws 1694 (a book of excessive rarity); the charter covering what is now the state of New York; the minutes of the Poughkeepsie Convention, at which New York state ratified the Constitution of the United States, and the original draft of the ratification document 1788; a notable set of commissions to members of the Van Rensselaer family from every colonial governor of New York state; the Andre papers, 13 in number, which were taken from the books of the unfortunate major when he was captured; the original engrossed copies of all the constitutions of the state; the General Worth swords, and the larger part of the coin collections.

Library school

Of all its administrative records and correspondence covering the 25 years of the school's life, its own bibliographic and practice library of nearly 10,000 volumes, its unrivaled collections of pictures and plans of library buildings and of library reports, publications and appliances not a vestige remains.

The fire has brought out innumerable expressions of interest, sympathy and good will from all parts of the country, for which we are deeply grateful, and which have done much to give us new zeal in the work of restoration and construction now before us. We are particularly touched by the splendid demonstration of affection and loyalty that have been made to the Library School by its former students and alumni, shown not only in prompt and appreciative messages, but in immediate, spontaneous and generous gifts of notes, samples, bibliographies, text-books and files of library periodicals. Some of these gifts represent the best collections ever made by library students, the accumulations of years of painstaking labor, and no one but the trained librarian can know how real a sacrifice has been involved in the gifts. With the material thus supplied the faculty have been enabled quickly to restore the missing tools and to continue their regular courses almost without interruption. Immediately after the fire, the school took its usual tour of library visits, the senior class spending an extra 10 days in bibliographic work in the Library of Congress under the direction of Mr. Biscoe. The interval of this visit was utilized in the preparation of new quarters and equipment in the State Normal College, and when the school returned everything was

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Division of educational extension

About 40,000 books of the travelling libraries' collection were in use all over the state and will, of course, be returned, though no records remain as to where these books are now loaned. 60,000 volumes of the travelling library collection were destroyed, together with the official reports for 20 years of all libraries under regents' supervision. The correspondence files and records of the division, all its mailing lists and publications were lost.

In all about 450,000 volumes, 270,000 manuscripts, 300,000 pamphlets were burned. There remains, besides what is noted above, a stock of duplicates estimated at close to 200,000 volumes which may yield 50,000 to 60,000 different volumes of a sort which while not of great rarity are yet useful and very essential to the new library.

The Universal catalog, our principal general bibliographic tool, combining the card catalogs of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library of Chicago, the British Museum, and thousands of other miscellaneous cards; the general card catalog of the library, the work of 20 years, containing nearly a million cards; the catalog of book notes and reviews, our principal aid in approving lists of books for purchase by libraries throughout the state; the card index to legislation of the past 15 years; the only accurate and minute index in existence to the public documents of the state; the highly specialized, classified collection of material on all subjects of legislation; all these were destroyed.

LESSONS FROM THE FIRE

As the furniture, bookstacks and total equipment of the State Library were wholly makeshift, covering 20 years' adaptation of the best that could be made to fit certain conditions of space which was never meant to house a library, there can be no lessons of importance in the line of library architecture and furniture. There was no metal shelving, so there can be no contrast between that and wood.

The most striking lessons were about as follows: The fire was without doubt the direct result of gross carelessness, or worse, which followed an all-night caucus. The conditions which not only permitted it to start, but seemed powerless to arrest its rapid spread, were those which arose directly from a régime administered through and by partisan politics. The fundamental fault was with such a system, a system which perpetuates veterans in responsible positions of watch and guard, keeping them there until they are 75 or 80 years old. Stated concisely, the lesson for libraries is that no valuable

collection of books should be housed in a building administered and cared for as is the State Capitol at Albany, and as undoubtedly are all state capitols in the country. For 20 years, despite repeated, emphatic and plain-spoken warning from those in charge of the State Library, the Legislature has neglected to make suitable provision for the safety of the collection of books and has allowed a condition to grow up which invited the very calamity that befell the library. It is hard to see how there could ever be a more potent argument for segregation in buildings built for libraries and administered by those having the libraries actively in charge, than the present fire when all the circumstances which are responsible for it are taken into account.

The library was fully equipped with fire apparatus sufficient to have taken care of any incipient blaze. So far as can be learned, there was no such provision throughout the neighboring corridors and rooms where the fire started, and of course by the time it broke into the library quarters it had assumed such magnitude that not even the entire fire department could do much with it. The library's fire protection consisted of a large number of hand grenades, the material in which was renewed and the grenades inspected regularly each year. In addition to these there were numerous coils of fire hose attached to power extinguishers, ready for instant use. During the 22 years within the recollection of those now upon the library staff the utmost care has been taken throughout all the library premises to prevent fire and there has never been a single case of fire.

NEW STATE LIBRARY

The following statement was printed and circulated to the number of 10,000 copies throughout the state:

To All Concerned in the Intellectual Progress of New York:

The State Library which has been all but destroyed by fire was the great instrument of the intellectual and moral culture of the state. Its collections related to every subject and reached out to every moral, professional, commercial and industrial interest of the Commonwealth. Its law library was beyond the ordinary: it provided what ordinary law libraries could not furnish. So with its medical, technological, genealogical, theological, educational and other collections. Its books were sent not only to all manner of organizations engaged in culturing study, but freely to individuals in every town in the state. All this is paralyzed and completely stopped. Yet we are not dismayed. We will gather up the ruins and cherish and make the most of them; and we will lay broader and stronger foundations and erect a superstructure on nobler and richer lines than the old library had. The only condition about this is definite assurance in legal form from

the Legislature that we may count upon not less than a million dollars in the next two years for the purpose. We want to go into the markets of the world and take advantage of the numberless opportunities that are opening to us. We can spend more than that amount of money wisely and prudently in that time, and we pledge diligence, discretion and sound judgment to the execution of the sacred trust. Governor Dix has been an inspiration to us. But all responsible for the state government, particularly the members of the Legislature, ought to have an immediate and decisive expression of the expectations of all who are concerned about the intellectual and moral progress of the state and who have unfaltering pride in the strength and power of the state. Will you not kindly read the attached expressions of the Board of Regents to Governor Dix, and his reply, and then exert your influence in the most effectual way to have all in authority see what the intelligence and courage of the state will expect in this behalf and without delay.

(Signed) A. S. DRAPER,
Commissioner of Education.

Proceedings of the State Board of Regents

The members of the Board of Regents met in informal conference at the Ten Eyck Hotel in the city of Albany on Wednesday evening, April 5, and the next morning at 9:30 called upon Governor Dix at the executive chamber by appointment. Vice Chancellor St. Clair McKelway opened the subject by appropriate remarks, and asked Regent Pliny T. Sexton to speak for the Board. Regent Sexton said:

Governor Dix:

Even as children take their troubles to a kind parent, confident of sympathy and succor, so to you, Governor, who stand in such parental relation to the people of this state, the Regents of the University to-day bring the great grief which is so oppressing them and those whom they would dutifully represent.

The burning of our beloved, beautiful State Library has deeply distressed every one, and we would be in the gloom of darkest, unending night but for the hopes which we have that from and through you, and those with whom you are in official, coöperative association, there may come redeeming relief from this great affliction which has fallen upon our Commonwealth.

In its magnitude and totality, the destruction of the great library of the state of New York is unparalleled. If it had occurred in the early ages of civilization, when means for restoration were scant, it would have come down in history as one of the most deplorable events of all time.

But, happily, if there can be any happiness in such a situation—and there is—in all time there has never before been a people so fortunately circumstanced as is ours, in nu-

merical and endowed strength, to bear and recover from such a great loss as that which we are contemplating; and for quick accomplishment of such recovery we feel that we only need such leadership, Governor, as you can give, and which we confidently believe you will gladly give in pointing the way and marshalling thereto sufficient of our more than abundant material resources.

Nor could anything give your administration more enduring and justly accrediting, monumental fame, than to have it known in history as the restorer and upbuilder of a suitable, great central library worthy of this, the greatest of American states. With such glory, the Regents of the University hope to have some association; and thinking such thoughts as I have spoken—which feed consoling hopes—they have prepared for presentation to you, and through you to the Legislature, a memorial which, as chairman of the Regents special committee, I have been directed to lay in your hand, and which, with your permission, I will now read.

The Regents of the University, in conference meeting assembled on April 5, 1911, unanimously adopted the following memorial:

To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York:

The burning of the State Library seemed at first an overwhelming calamity; and such it is in its destruction of irreplaceable public records and unique treasures, of priceless historical value.

But the havoc wrought in the library, as a whole, should not be regarded as an irreparable disaster. Great as is the loss, it should not be permitted to cause acquiescing despondence.

The library had become one of the greatest in the world, in its equipment and in its usefulness to the people of this state, reaching out in its beneficence to all parts of our Commonwealth, making available to all its rich stores of knowledge and affording most helpful facilities for research and instruction. Its usefulness was continually expanding, and would have continued to grow; nor need that long be hindered.

Attacked with the courage and devotion already active in those directly associated with the library, and aided by such adequate appropriations as the Legislature will be generally expected to make, in the present emergency, there may be quickly reared from and upon the ashes of the cherished old stores of books a greater State Library, even more worthy of the wealth, supremacy, and status in the educational world, of the Empire state, and even more comprehensive and potentially useful, than it is likely that the old library would have become in the same time.

To such end, and that it may be reached at the earliest possible day, the Regents of the University respectfully advise and earnestly

request immediate, sufficient, sanctioning appropriations.

Governor Dix's remarks in reply to the State Board of Regents:

Members of the Board of Regents, and Commissioner Draper:

Gentlemen:

It is true that the burning of the State Library is a loss to the state that cannot be measured in figures; in fact it is a national loss as well, for the state possessed one of the most important libraries in this country. But we must meet that loss in a large way by gathering together the fragments of the valuable manuscripts and volumes which can be repaired; and as soon as possible I want you to understand, and through you the citizens of this state, that with the tremendous resources and importance of this state, there shall be gathered together a library replete with volumes, so that the important work so successfully carried on through Commissioner Draper may be continued, and that with your advice and cooperation there may be worked out a plan whereby this will be accomplished expeditiously, economically and permanently. Every possible effort will be used to have the new Education Building completed in order that the new State Library may be housed, we hope, in a permanent home well safeguarded; and I trust that the good citizens of this state who have documents that can be used for the public benefit will advise the librarian, and thus enable him to obtain information that will be of service to students of history and to those who are studying in our public schools.

We must repair this great loss to the state as promptly as possible; and I want to assure you of my assistance that this may be accomplished in the least possible time. I trust that the Legislature will arrange for funds applicable for this purpose, so that advantage may be taken of sales of books from time to time, thus enabling the State Library to take its former place among the great libraries of the world.

OHIO STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

CHARLES B. GALBREATH, Republican, who has been secretary of the state board of library commissioners and state librarian for 15 years, has been superseded in the latter office by John H. Newman, who was Democratic candidate for secretary of state in 1908. Governor Judson Harmon has made this appointment in spite of many protests throughout the state and beyond its borders in behalf of Mr. Galbreath, who has fulfilled his duties with conscience and efficiency for a long term of useful service. One of the leading Ohio papers makes a statement as follows:

"Galbreath has been recognized as one of the best librarians in the United States. He has worked consistently in building up the library and had been of great help to the legislature in getting up data for the use of the members."

In commenting on the appointment of Mr. Newman the same paper states that he "is widely known as a Democratic campaigner and is considered a good stump speaker. Prior to coming to Columbus he lived at Fletcher, Miami County. He has been a school teacher, a newspaper editor and a business man and has been in the fire marshal's office for a couple of years. He is about 56 years old."

Another press clipping which indicates the widespread spirit of public disapproval of Governor Harmon's action may be quoted as follows:

"Mr. Galbreath has committed the unpardonable sin of being a Republican. And so he must go. Faithful, efficient, non-partisan service, it seems, is not enough. As one laments the apparent return of the library to the role of a bit of artisan spoils, one can only hope that Mr. Galbreath's successor, as he did, will refuse so to regard the important post of librarian and, as he has done, will strive to make the library of use to all the people. But when the new librarian has done all that, how much better will be his fate than that of the man just deposed?"

LIBRARY CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE 13-year-old president of one of the Cleveland library clubs said recently, in explaining the purpose of the club to a new member, "The idea of this club is to give you what you couldn't get anywhere else." This is a rather ambitious program. I should be slow to say that any club I have known has succeeded in doing that for its members. Considering the character of the communities in which the public library is generally placed, particularly the branches of a large library system, I am inclined to think, however, that clubs organized and conducted by the library offer to the children some things they are, at least, not likely to get anywhere else—and to the library another means of strengthening its effectiveness as an educational and social center in the community.

In speaking of library clubs, I have in mind the organized, self-governing club, with a small and definite membership, as distinguished from the reading circle. Definite organization means a constitution, officers, elections, parliamentary procedure—all the form and ceremonial so attractive to children of the club age. From the first meeting, when the constitution of the club comes up for discussion, the organization begins to develop

the child's sense of responsibility. A simple form of parliamentary procedure will not only prove conducive to orderly and business like meetings, but, especially with young or immature children, delight in its formalities will help to hold the club together while interest in other phases of the club work is being developed.

The chief advantage of the self-government of the club is as a first lesson (frequently) in the principles of popular government. In the club the too-assertive child learns wholesome respect for the will of the majority, while his more retiring brother discovers that one man's vote is as good as another's. When one has seen a club of ambitious lads who, when they first organized, cared only for success, reject a boy who is a good debater and athlete on the ground that in another club he had shown that "he was a sorehead and couldn't seem to understand that the majority's got to rule," one is tempted to feel that organization can do so much for the children that an organized library club justifies itself on that score alone.

Club work is a very effective means of extending the active educational work of the library. In the clubs conducted by the Cleveland Public Library, the plan has been to encourage the children themselves to make suggestions for the club work. Then a tentative program is made out, based on some general interest shown in the suggestions made by the club. As far as possible, the program is planned with the idea of stimulating broad, as well as careful and intelligent reading. The program is, of course, subject to changes which may suggest themselves to the club or to its leader. Travel in foreign lands, the study of the lives of great women, nature study, the reading and discussion of Shakespeare's plays, in the girls' clubs, and, in the clubs for boys, debating and reporting on current events, have been the subjects most successfully worked out for club consideration, probably on account of the variety of interest which they present. Travel means not only the manners and customs side of the country—it means the art, the literature, the history, the legend; biography, not simply the life of the individual studied, but the period and country that produced it. The subjects discussed in the debating clubs are almost always of the boys' choosing, and represent a broad field of interest, economic, social, moral and political. They range from "Resolved, That Washington did more than Lincoln for his country," "That civilization owes more to the railroad than the steam-boat," "That the fireman is braver than the policeman," in the clubs of boys from the sixth and seventh grades, to the discussion of municipal ownership, tariff commission, establishment of a central bank, and commission government for cities, in clubs com-

posed of high school boys. Aside from what practice in the form of debating means to the boys in developing ability to think clearly and to speak to the point, discussion of vital questions of national and municipal interest encourages the boy to turn to more trustworthy sources of information than the daily press. He learns to refer to books and the better sort of periodicals for his authority, and, gradually, through reading and discussion, begins to substitute convictions for inherited prejudice or indifference.

The club's greatest usefulness lies in the opportunity it presents of broadening the interests of the child, of opening to him, through books and discussion, new fields of thought and pleasure. Compared with this, information acquired and number of books read are comparatively unimportant. The smallness of the group with which he has to deal and the children's invariable response to his special interest in them create an unusual opportunity for the club leader. In the informal discussions in the club he may pass on to the children something of his own interests, and direct theirs into channels which would probably never be opened to them otherwise. From our experience in one of the branches of the Cleveland Public Library, where club work has presented great difficulties, I know that, given a leader who understands, girls whose standard of excellence has been met by boarding-school stories, can be interested in studying and reading in their club the plays of Shakespeare or in listening to extracts from Vasari's "Lives of the painters" or Ruskin's "Stories of Venice." Beyond his opportunity to interest the club in better reading, the leader may help the children in a general way, by unconsciously presenting to them his standards of thought and conduct. Through him they may become aware of finer ideals of courtesy, bravery and honesty.

Not the least important contribution of club work to the library is the direction of the reading of boys and girls of the intermediate age—always such a difficult problem. Most of the children of the age when clubs begin to appeal to them strongly—from 12 years on—have reached a stage of mental development at which they should be reading, under direction, books from the adult as well as the juvenile collection. In the Cleveland Public Library clubs books from the adult collection are used whenever possible in connection with the club programs, and the leaders are encouraged to recommend books from that collection for the personal reading of the children. The result is that the children are gradually made acquainted with the adult department, and come to feel as much at home there as in the children's room.

The club very seldom fails to establish a

feeling of friendliness and personal interest in the library among its members. It has proved itself, in this way, a very decided aid in reducing the librarian's "police duty." Moreover, the club is a privilege, and as such not to be enjoyed by those who habitually break the law, so that what it fails to accomplish in one way may be brought about in another.

As this paper is based on experience gained in the Cleveland Public Library, it would not be complete without mention of one important phase of the club work there.

To a very great extent the club work in the Cleveland Public Library owes its growth in size and efficiency to the time and interest given to it by the volunteer club leaders, of whom, during the year 1910, there were 60. Looking over the work of the boys' clubs for the year, it is interesting to note the influence of the leader's interests upon the boys. All but one of the boys' clubs whose leaders are attorneys devoted their club meetings to debating, mock trials and parliamentary drill. Among the clubs under the leadership of students in Western Reserve University (and these represent more than half of the total number of boys' clubs) the predominant interest is in the discussion of current events, the subjects for occasional debates being suggested by these discussions. In two or three clubs too young for such discussion, the leaders, who were especially interested in civics, were able to interest the boys in the study of the work of the various departments of our city government. In another instance a leader, a business man, deeply interested in the history of Cleveland and its industries has succeeded in holding the interest of his club boys in this subject for three months, though these were boys whose indifference to anything but "Wild West" stories was proverbial in the branch library.

Clubs for boys and girls in the Cleveland Public Library are under the direction of a club supervisor, who organizes the clubs, secures the services of the volunteer leaders, and helps them in preparing programs for the clubs. The work has been conducted in this way for three years, and has become a vital part of the work of the library as a whole.

MARIE HAMMOND MILLIKEN.

INDIANA LIBRARY LEGISLATION

THE Indiana library associations succeeded in getting everything they asked for at the hands of the 1911 general assembly.

The most important legislation on library matters was that providing for a commission to "formulate plans for the celebration of the centennial of the admission of Indiana into the Union by the erection of a state building, and its dedication in 1916, to be known as the Indiana educational building. The plan of such building shall provide for the proper

housing of the State Library and Museum, Public Library Commission, and the educational and scientific offices of the state." The commission is to be known as the Indiana Centennial Commission. It consists of five members, one of whom is the state librarian. A report is to be made to the next general assembly, and if the plans are approved and the necessary appropriations made the Commission will proceed to purchase ground and construct the proposed building.

A very desirable feature of the bill is that the Commission is authorized to enter into tentative agreements with the Indianapolis park commissioners and Marion county authorities, to the end that the city, the county, and the state shall all cooperate in the purchase and care of the necessary ground.

The members of the Centennial commission are: Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian; Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; Charles L. Jewett, New Albany; Frank M. Kistler, Logansport; and Joseph M. Cravens, Madison.

The law establishing the Legislative reference department of the state library was amended so as to broaden the scope of the legislative reference work. The department is now authorized to collect material on municipal subjects and to furnish such material to city and town officers on request. It is also authorized to cooperate with the state educational institutions in any manner approved by the state librarian and the state library board. The salary of the legislative reference librarian which, heretofore, has been fixed by statute, is, by the amendment, left to the state librarian and the state library board.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made for a library building at Purdue University; the annual appropriation of the Public Library Commission was increased from \$7000 to \$10,000; a few thousand dollars were added to the appropriation of the Supreme Court Law Library, and some slight increases were made in the appropriations for the state library. Several minor changes, approved by the Indiana Library Association, and the Indiana Library Trustees' Association, were made in the public library laws.

Two bills authorizing the establishment of a library school, failed to pass. One provided for a library school to be under the control of the Public Library Commission, which was to be increased from three to five members. The other provided for the appointment by the Governor of a library school board of five members; the establishment of the school in Indianapolis in connection with the Technical Institute, and the appropriation of \$5000 for maintenance. The bills were advocated by the Indiana Library School, of which Miss Merica Hoagland is director. They were not favored by the library associations nor by the state departments interested in library affairs.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING IN TORONTO, EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 17 AND 18

THE second decade in the history of the Ontario Library Association opened auspiciously this Easter time with a meeting that very much surpassed all previous ones. The registration at the business session Monday morning passed the hundred mark and was an index of the whole meeting. Fine weather added its aid, and the whole program was carried out in admirable form.

As usual, the Association was favored with the presence of some outside its territories. Miss M. S. Saxe, Westmount, Que., delighted her audience with an address on classification, full of thought and suggestion and sparkling with characteristic humor. Mr. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a masterly treatment of the "Relation of the public library to technical education." It was a matter of great pleasure and profit to the Association to have these distinguished library workers present, and they will always be welcomed by their Ontario confreres.

Another outstanding feature was the place of meeting. For years the Association has looked forward to a period when the Toronto Public Library would be so situated that it could entertain the annual meeting, and this dream of years became actuality this year. The chief librarian, Dr. J. H. Locke, the library board and the staff were delightful hosts, and made the sessions and all the time between very pleasant indeed.

The program was framed largely with a view to the librarians' problems. Miss Saxe on Classification, Miss Frances and Miss Elizabeth Moir, of the Toronto Public Library, on Reference work, and Miss Mabel Baxter and Mr. John Henderson, of the same library, on Book repairing and binding, gave excellent presentations of their topics, the demonstrations on binding and repairing being held in the bindery of the library. Miss Jessie C. Potter, Dundas, discussed "Work with the children" in a stimulating and helpful way that will bear fruit during the coming year.

Of interest to both librarian and trustee were the three topics: Library publicity, Technical education and a Provincial library system. The president, Mr. A. W. Cameron, dealt with the provincial library idea, and his address called forth considerable discussion, the matter being referred to a committee to investigate and report upon at the next meeting. A strong resolution in favor of a Dominion National Library was passed unanimously. Library publicity was presented in two able papers, the first by Mr. A. H. Cuttle, chairman of the Collingwood Board, and the second by Mr. George E. Scroggie, advertising manager of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto. Possibly no finer treatment has ever

been given of this subject than by Mr. Scroggie.

"Technical education and the public library" was presented in a trilogy on Monday evening. Mr. Ranck opened the story with a masterly account of what the Grand Rapids Library has been trying to do and the principles and motives underlying all this work. Mr. George A. Howell, chairman of the Committee on technical education of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, followed with a discussion of the topic from the manufacturer's point of view, and Mr. F. A. Bancroft, of the Trades and Labor Council, from the viewpoint of organized labor. Mr. Howell promised the coöperation of the manufacturers of Canada in the great task of bringing together book and workman, and Mr. Bancroft in an eloquent and forceful address pointed out the desire of organized labor to assist in this matter.

The annual reports of the secretary, the treasurer, and the Committee on quarterly bulletin of best books, Distribution of public documents, Public library institutes, and Technical education were received with much interest, and indicated great activity throughout the year. As the secretary pointed out, the O. L. A. is now a "going concern" throughout the whole year, and demands constant effort on the part of its officers to keep up with its business.

Three other features of interest completed the program. The inspector of public libraries, Mr. W. R. Nursey, in a comprehensive summary, sketched the work of the Department of Education during the past year and indicated its desires for the future. He referred to the great work of the institutes, the increase of municipal grants, the increase in circulation of a quarter of a million volumes, the increase in purchases of 60,000 volumes, the revival of dormant libraries, the efforts to assist the weakest libraries, the Carnegie grants to Ontario, totalling to date \$1,536,000, and to Canada \$2,358,500; the 201 travelling libraries, comprising over 11,000 volumes; the technical travelling libraries, for which some 30 applications have been received, and, finally, the library school to be established this summer by the Department of Education. Ontario library workers are profoundly grateful for the sympathetic and energetic coöperation of such men as Inspector Nursey, the Deputy Minister, Dr. Colquhoun, and the Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Eyre.

The discussions throughout the sessions, and especially on Tuesday, were brisk, frank and invigorating. Members spoke their minds with a genial candor and a most encouraging interest in all library problems was abundantly manifest.

The Social hour on Monday evening was the third feature and a most delightful one. Through the courtesy of the chief librarian and the Library Board the beautiful new ref-

erence library was thrown open to the Association, including the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists in the art gallery. The opportunities for social chat, for inspecting the library and viewing the pictures were much appreciated.

By way of addenda there may be mentioned the fine display made by the publishing houses and library supply firms and the conference of the institute secretaries on Tuesday afternoon. The Minister of Education having authorized the expense of the meeting, the secretaries of the 12 institutes throughout the province came together at the O. L. A. meeting and spent Tuesday afternoon in discussing the institute work for the coming year.

Officers for 1911-12 were elected as follows: president, L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., Public Library, Ottawa; 1st vice-president, C. R. Charteris, M.D., Public Library, Chatham; 2d vice-president, W. F. Moore, Public Library, Dundas; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A., 81 Collier St., Toronto; treasurer, G. H. Locke, M.A., Public Library, Toronto. Councillors: David Williams, Public Library, Collingwood; H. J. Clarke, B.A., Public Library, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., Public Library, Sarnia; W. J. Hamilton, B.A., Public Library, Fort William; W. O. Carson, Public Library, London; Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Public Library, Berlin; Miss Edith Sutton, Public Library, Smith's Falls; J. D. Christie, B.A., Public Library, Simcoe; Adam Hunter, Public Library, Hamilton; F. M. De la Fosse, Public Library, Peterboro; A. W. Cameron, B.A., ex-president, Public Library, Woodstock.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

AFTER consideration of various suggestions received from the fellows, in response to the secretary's circular of March 14, the program committee announces that the topics to be discussed at the Institute meeting in Pasadena (to be held during the coming A. L. A. Conference in May) will be related, so far as possible, to "The efficient business management of public libraries."

Same to be considered under:

1. Cost of maintenance.
2. Uniform accounting.
3. Establishment of standards of efficiency in work.

It now appears likely that quite one-third of the elected fellows, and nearly as many others entitled (*ex-officio*) to seats in the Institute meetings, will be in attendance at Pasadena.

A meeting of that probable number should afford unequalled opportunity for such satisfactory and ample consideration of the topics named, as could not be had with a larger body or with an over-crowded attendance.

HENRY J. CARR, Secretary.

American Library Association

COMMITTEE ON BINDING

There will be three special bindings of the 11th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for the use of public libraries. All three editions will use the ordinary paper.

1. A half morocco binding, bound according to the specifications of the Library Association of Great Britain.

The specifications are as follows:

Sewing: Books to be sewn "all along" by machine, no splitting of head or tail.

Tapes: Four unbleached linen tapes. The slips to be two inches long, and inserted between "split" boards.

Thread: Unbleached thread of good thickness.

Plates: All plates to be folded round the adjoining section.

First and last sections: The first two and last two sections to be lined in their outer folds and all sections in their centers with strips of linen, and no overcast.

End-papers: End-papers to have a cloth joint, and to be sewn on as a separate section, with at least two extra blank leaves.

Joints: The volumes to have French joints.

Boards: Best quality machine-made mill-boards, of suitable thickness, with rounded corners, leather turned in without cutting.

Leather: Hard grained morocco, to conform to the Society of Arts specification. East Indian or sheep leather prohibited.

Cloth sides: Winterbottom's "Imperial morocco cloth," fast finish.

2. Sets bound according to the preceding specifications with the exception that cloth conforming with the requirements of the Bureau of Standards at Washington will be used instead of leather. This is the edition which the Committee on binding recommends the smaller libraries to get.

3. Sets bound by Mr. Chivers in England.

The prices of the three editions are as follows:

1. \$5.50 a volume.
2. \$5.00 "
3. \$5.75 "

Full information regarding these can be obtained by writing either to the chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on binding, or to the New York office of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 35 West 32d street.

A. L. BAILEY, *Chairman*,
Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

PASADENA MEETING

NOTES OF INTEREST

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, will address the Eben Club of Los Angeles, Monday, May 22, on "The companionship of books." The Eben Club is one of the largest of the many women's clubs in California, and meets in

the Women's Club House on Figueroa street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

An invitation has been extended visiting librarians and friends to hear Mr. Bostwick.

Light wraps and overcoats will be found necessary, especially for evening use, by those attending the Pasadena conference.

The Los Angeles City Council has made a special appropriation of \$500 for the entertainment of those attending the conference.

A. L. A. TRAVEL COMMITTEE

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNOUNCEMENT

The rate for the party personally conducted from Boston and New York to Pasadena, as published in the last issue of this magazine, was \$10 smaller than it ought to have been. This was no fault of the committee's, but due to an error in letter received from the New York Central Railroad, which error was rectified too late to change the price back to its original amount. The rate from Boston is \$256; from New York \$251. Other figures are correct as given.

The Central Passenger Association, having refused to make any rate between Chicago and points east thereof, and having so notified us, has issued under date of April 6 a Convention Excursion Tariff, from which it appears that a saving of about \$3 on round trip to Los Angeles (Pasadena) can be made from points east of Chicago and St. Louis and west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, including the latter two cities. We therefore request delegates, if going with the special party, to write to Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Washington street, Boston, for particulars, and not journey independently to Chicago and take up party ticket from there. Those travelling independently to the convention from these middle western points should consult with their local railroad agent regarding railroad round trip rates. East of Buffalo and Pittsburgh there is no reduction as yet granted. The regular fare will have to be paid as far as Chicago, i.e., all the reduction on the round trip comes west of Chicago, so that it makes no difference whether round trip ticket is bought from home point or single fare is paid to Chicago and round trip ticket bought there. Thus it is possible for those who so desire to start ahead of the date of sale of the round trip tickets, May 11, 12, 13, by paying single fare and later join the party, or buy a round trip ticket from Chicago or other point and get the benefit of the entire reduction.

All going with the special party should register for same by sending \$5 to F. W. Faxon, Francis street, Boston, as first payment on ticket, remainder of money to be sent Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Washington street, Boston, who will answer all questions of detail concerning trip, possible stop-overs, and variations of route.

A. L. A. Travel Committee.

SPECIAL PARTY TO PASADENA

- Abbott, Alvaretta P. Public Library, Atlantic City, N. J.
- Adams, Edna C. State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
- Allen, Marina D. Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Allin, Eugenia. Decatur, Ill.
- Andrews, Clement W. John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
- Antony, Grace. New York, N. Y.
- Auerbach, Miss E. L. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Auerbach, Mrs. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Baldwin, Clara F. Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.
- Barton, Edmund M. Worcester, Mass.
- Beale, Emila A. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Blackwelder, Paul. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Bostwick, Arthur E. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Bowker, R. R. LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York, N. Y.
- Bowker, Mrs. R. R. New York, N. Y.
- Brown, Alice H. Public Library, New York, N. Y.
- Brown, Charles H. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Brown, Margaret W. Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.
- Brown, Walter L. Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Buell, Frederick. Troy N. Y.
- Burpee, Lawrence J. Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Ont.
- Carr, Henry J. Public Library, Scranton, Pa.
- Carr, Mrs. Henry J. Scranton, Pa.
- Chivers, Cedric. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Cloud, Josephine. Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Collins, Angela W. Public Library, Rockland, Mass.
- Davis, Georgia S. Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Dill, Minnie A. Public Library, Decatur, Ill.
- Dorsett, Ella C. Washington, D. C.
- Downey, Mary E. Library Commission, Columbus, O.
- Dowse, George J. London, Eng.
- Eastman, Linda A. Public Library, Cleveland, O.
- Ekman, Miss I. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Evans, Mrs. Alice G. Public Library, Decatur, Ill.
- Ewing, Miss. Chicago, Ill.
- Faxon, Frederick W. The Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.
- Faxon, Mrs. Frederick W. Boston, Mass.
- Faxon, Mrs. Augusta C. Boston, Mass.
- Forsyth, Walter G. Public Library, Boston, Mass.
- Foss, Calvin A. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Gardner, Mrs. C. B. Watertown, Mass.
Gilbert, Lucy B. Minneapolis, Minn.
Goddard, E. M. State Library, Montpelier, Vt.
Goodrich, Helen P. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Green, Samuel S. Worcester, Mass.
Hackett, Irene A. Public Library, New Castle, Pa.
Haines, Mabel R. *LITERARY JOURNAL*, New York, N. Y.
Hill, Frank P. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hill, Mrs. Frank P. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hill, W. H. Buffalo, N. Y.
Hirst, Mary J. Public Library, Cincinnati, O.
Hitchler, Theresa. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howard, Clara E. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hubach, Charlotte. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hubbard, Anna G. Public Library, Cleveland, O.
Hubbell, Jane P. Public Library, Rockford, Ill.
Jones, Florence L. Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jordan, Lois M. Minneapolis, Minn.
Kelley, Grace. State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill.
Lane, Grace. Minneapolis, Minn.
Lanman, Miss. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Legler, Henry E. Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Little, George T. Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
Lothrop, Alice B. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
McCaine, Mrs. Helen J. Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
McDowell, Grace E. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McLenegan, Charles E. Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
Matthews, Harriet L. Public Library, Lynn, Mass.
Merrill, Bertha H. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Boston, Mass.
Merrill, Mrs. E. H. Boston, Mass.
Metz, Corinne A. Brumback Library, Van Wert, O.
Milam, Carl H. Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.
Montgomery, Jessie. Decatur, Ill.
Moody, Katharine T. St. Louis, Mo.
Moulton, John G. Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.
Nutting, George E. Public Library, Fitchburg, Mass.
Nutting, Mrs. George E. Fitchburg, Mass.
Ogden, Lucy. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Patten, Frank C. Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.
Peacock, Joseph L. Public Library, Westerly, R. I.
Phelan, John F. Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Phelps, Edith A. Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pugsley, Miss M. M. Public Library, Little Rock, Ark.
Ranck, Samuel H. Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rand, Mrs. W. A. Lynn, Mass.
Rathbone, Josephine A. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Remann, Henry C. Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.
Robinson, Mabel F. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Rush, Charles E. Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.
Seely, Blanche M. Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Shaw, Theodore L. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass.
Silsbee, Mrs. Alice M. Watertown, Mass.
Skinner, Elizabeth M. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Solis-Cohen, Leon M. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Speck, Mrs. Laura. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Stechert, Mrs. Emma. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stilson, Ethel. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Strohm, Adam. Public Library, Trenton, N. J.
Taylor, Grace A. Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thompson, Laura A. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Alice S. Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.
Underhill, Caroline M. Public Library, Utica, N. Y.
Utley, George B. Secretary A. L. A., Chicago, Ill.
Utley, Mrs. George B. Chicago, Ill.
Utley, Henry M. Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Utley, Mrs. Henry M. Detroit, Mich.
Wade, Edith S. Public Library, Troy, N. Y.
Walker, Ella K. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Walker, Mrs. Washington, D. C.
Wescoat, Lula M. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Wheeler, Susan W. Rockland, Mass.
Whitcomb, Adah F. Chicago, Ill.
Whitney, E. Lee. State Library, Montpelier, Vt.
Williams, Lizzie A. Public Library, Malden, Mass.
Wilson, Ralph W. McDevitt-Wilson Book Store, New York, N. Y.
Wolter, Peter. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Woodin, Gertrude L. U. S. Bureau of Education Library, Washington, D. C.
Wyer, J. L., Jr. State Library, Albany, N. Y.

State Library Commissions

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The summer library class of the Maine Library Commission will again hold its session from July 3 to 22, inclusive, in Orono, Maine.

For the second year, through the courtesy of the authorities, it will hold the sessions in the University Library of the University of Maine. The date of opening is identical with the University Summer School, that any who wish may pursue courses in that at the same time.

The library course will cover the elementary principles and needed records of a public library, and the instruction will be given in the form of lectures and practice work. Practical problems will be discussed, and individual needs met as far as possible.

The instructor will be Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, who conducted the class last year, and who has been connected with Simmons College Department of library science this past winter as an instructor and a reviser of cataloging.

The Maine library class is open only to persons who are already engaged in library work, or are under definite appointment to library positions; for the aim is to increase the efficiency of those already in the field rather than to send into the work persons having so limited an equipment as a three weeks' course must necessarily give.

The class is limited to 20, but is free to any library workers in the state. For those from outside of the state a fee will be charged.

Applications should be received by June 20. Address all communications to Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, president of the Maine Library Commission, Orono, Maine.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The New Jersey Public Library Commission will hold an Institute of Library Science at Asbury Park, New Jersey, from May 1 to 6, inclusive. The course is open to librarians-in-charge and to library assistants.

The morning program includes the following lectures:

"Psychological aspects of reading for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18," by G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University.

"Social forces in children's literature," by Montrose J. Moses.

"The art of printing and social progress," by Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, professor of sociology in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Literary values," by Hamilton W. Mabie. This lecture will include a discussion of the following questions: The responsibility of the library to the community on the question of morals; How far can we go in offering

inferior books?; What constitutes a real book?

"Shakespeare," by Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, professor of Semitic languages and literatures in Cornell University.

An illustrated lecture on "Child welfare work," by Mr. E. H. Anderson, assistant director of the New York Public Library.

In the afternoons there will be lectures and round-table discussions on book-buying by Mr. Frank P. Hill, director of the Brooklyn Public Library; publishers, by Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Trenton Public Library; book-ordering, by Mr. F. W. Jenkins, of Scribner's; Cataloging, by Miss Theresa Hitchler, head of the Cataloging department, Brooklyn Public Library; Children's work, by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library; Government documents, their care and the material to be found in them, by Miss June Donnelly, director of the Drexel Institute Library and Library School, and Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, in charge of government document work in the New York Public Library; Book-selection, by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, of the Wilmington Institute Free Library; and Reference work, by Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Technical Library of the United Engineering Societies of New York City. Besides these there will be a lecture on book-binding by Mr. Cedric Chivers, whose binderies in Brooklyn, New York, and Bath, England, are famous; and one on book-mending, by Miss Murray, who is in charge of that work in the New York Public Library. Both Mr. Chivers and Miss Murray will illustrate their lectures by exhibits of books and leathers, which will be left on display for the entire week. Other exhibits permanent during the Institute will be a model children's room furnished by the Library Bureau, and containing from other sources picture bulletins, picture books, comparative editions of children's books, etc.; an exhibit of magazine binders, good and bad; all kinds of library supplies; loan collections of books and supplementary pictures; a series of cuts showing the evolution of an illustration, loaned by Scribner's; photograph collections in use in various libraries; "The physical book," loaned by the Newark Public Library; various aids to librarians in the way of regular and occasional publications, and a demonstration of economic book-buying.

The arrangement of a program of such unusual merit and the gathering of these exhibits has necessitated a great outlay of time and money on the part of the Commission. All this has been cheerfully undertaken in the interests of the libraries in the state, and it is hoped they will show their appreciation by regular attendance. It is an opportunity which is unusual, and one which every librarian and board of trustees in the state should make an effort to benefit by.

**WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
THE SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE**

For the summer of 1911 the Wisconsin Library Commission announces a library conference of two weeks. The purpose of this conference is to discuss the many and varied problems of library administration that confront every library in the state. Among the phases of library work considered will be included library extension, publicity methods, municipal reference and the place of the library in all social and civic movements. New aspects of the old questions that are always with us will receive attention. Problems of administration such as the library budget, library appropriations, salaries, hours of opening, Sunday opening, loan desk methods, binding and mending, and the care of books on the shelves will be discussed. Work with children in all its phases embracing administration of children's rooms, their hours of opening evening use of the children's room, work with schools and the story hour will hold an important place in the conference. Finally the critical study and selection of books and periodicals, which is after all the most vital library problem, will be given a prominent place. Throughout the conference the significant relation of the library to the community and its true place in the civic plan will be emphasized.

For sixteen years the Wisconsin commission has conducted a summer school course of technical training for library workers. The course, limited to six or eight weeks, has been devoted primarily to the technical side of library routine, including only such brief discussion of the topics mentioned above as the time of a brief session permitted. It is now found that after these sixteen opportunities the majority of the librarians and assistants in the state have profited by this technical instruction, and that the time has come for changing the emphasis from technique to the broader phases of library work.

The two weeks' conference will probably be substituted for the technical course for this season only; it is likely that the usual summer session of six weeks will be resumed in 1912.

The conference will be held in Madison in July. Fuller announcements of the program and dates will be issued shortly, giving the detailed schedules for lectures, round tables and speakers and stating what fees will be charged and estimating expenses. The fees will be nominal.

The conference will be held during the summer session of the University of Wisconsin. The lectures of the library course will be so arranged that all may avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the university sessions of hearing men noted in other lines of work. The quarters of the Wisconsin Library School will be used for

the meetings and its equipment will be available for inspection and study.

Leaders in new library movements will be engaged to give lectures and lead discussions. All who attend are invited to bring their own problem for round table discussion. An effort will be made to make the conference suggestive, stimulating and helpful in every way.

The conference will be open to all library workers, whether librarians, assistants or apprentices, and to trustees and interested citizens. While this conference is held primarily to aid Wisconsin librarians in their work in Wisconsin libraries, workers from other states will be welcome. Since the annual conference of the A. L. A. is this year to be held on the Pacific coast, few from this region can hope to attend. It is urged that all library workers cooperate in making the Wisconsin Conference a successful and inspiring one. MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

Library Clubs**THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB**

The Chicago Library Club met on April 13, a story evening that, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm of many library folk, but drew together an appreciative audience of about 60 members to listen to "A talk on the organization of the Catalog division of the Library of Congress in 1897, and its subsequent development" by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, now associate director of the University of Chicago libraries.

The speaker in his happy, interesting way outlined some of the problems and difficulties that faced the organizers, spoke of the rapid growth of the department, giving tribute to those who had given so entirely of themselves for its advancement, and of the work now being done in the line of printed cards, subject headings, recataloging, and the new classification.

After the talk an opportunity was given for questions, and these touched upon the number of printed cards for each title used by the Library of Congress in its various catalogs; the completion of the printed index of subject headings, and the scheme of classification.

In the absence of the president, Edward D. Tweedell, vice-president, presided, and announced the appointment by the president of the following committees to report at the annual meeting in May:

Nominating committee: Mary Eileen Ahern, chairman; Irene Warren, Sarah Dickinson, Charles A. Larson, William Stetson Merrill.

Auditing committee: Carl B. Roden, chairman; Charlotte Foye.

Because of removal from the city, the resignation of Louise Madsen was accepted.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on Thursday, March 16, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the lecture room of the Y. W. C. A., in Brooklyn. Mr. Stevens, the president, being unavoidably absent, the vice-president, Miss Harriet E. Hassler, took the chair. After conducting necessary business the Club proceeded to listen to the program of the afternoon, the general subject being "Child welfare and new citizenship." Miss Laura A. Steel, of the Greenpoint Settlement, spoke of the "Work of the Settlement with children," showing the close intra-relation between the settlement and the library, naturally leading to the next phase of the subject, namely, the work of the Children's court, which was most interestingly presented by Miss Gertrude Grasse, secretary of the Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Society. Mrs. Minerva P. Nichols spoke of the "Library as a social center," followed by Miss Fannie D. Fish, long the librarian of the Y. W. C. A., who told the Club some of the possibilities as well as the pressing need of more adequate living accommodations for the young working girls of the city. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was also brought forward by Mr. W. A. Perry, who suggested various ways in which the Club might be of great assistance to him in his work with the boys.

The meeting was attended by about 125 members and their friends, all of whom felt that they had had a fresh impetus toward more unselfish work.

M. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the club was held at the new building of the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and 42d street, on March 23, 1911, at 3 p.m.

It had been announced that instead of the usual program, the afternoon would be devoted to a personally conducted inspection of the new library building, for which non-transferable cards to members had been issued. Two hundred and twenty-five, or seemingly every one who possibly could, availed themselves of the opportunity for this private view.

Dr. John S. Billings, the director of the library, made a few brief remarks, stating that the inspection was made possible through the courtesy of the Park Commission and the contractors, the building not having yet been turned over to the New York Public Library.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, assistant director of the library, and president of the club, conducted the party through the building, the trip occupying about two hours.

The May meeting will be held on May 11 at the American Museum of Natural His-

tory. There should be a large attendance, as Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, distinguished critic and author, will address the club on "Books and happiness."

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Friday, March 9, the class visited the Public document department of the Free Library of Philadelphia at the Spring Garden Branch, and from March 10-12 they attended the Atlantic City meeting of the Library clubs.

Monday, March 13, Miss McDonald told some of the experiences of an organizer in Pennsylvania, and Mr. C. W. O'Connor spoke on "Present-day materials for library bindings." Mr. A. L. Bailey also gave a lecture on "Library binding" before the class on March 21.

The two weeks' practice work in outside libraries began March 27, the students being assigned to the public libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Trenton and Washington. Two students also went to St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C., to assist in the reorganization of the library.

On April 10 the class met in Baltimore, and visited libraries in Baltimore and Washington.

GRADUATES

Miss Mary P. Farr, '05, is cataloging the private library of H. C. Lee, the historian.

Miss Reba Lehman, '08, has resigned the librarianship of Conshohocken to accept that of Hazleton, Pa.

Miss Amy Baldwin, '08, succeeds Miss Lehman as librarian at Conshohocken, having resigned from the New York Public Library.

Miss Adah Shelly, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Mrs. Mary S. Puech, '07, is assisting in the library of the School of Philanthropy, N. Y.

Miss Abby Price, '10, has been temporarily engaged, since Jan. 1, in the Legislative reference department of the Ohio State Library at Columbus.

Miss Ella S. Hitchcock, '07, is doing temporary work at the Wilmington Institute Library, Wilmington, Del.

Miss Minerva Beckwith, '10, went from the University of Chicago Library to the John Crerar Library April 1.

Miss Mabel Eaman, '10, is to go to the John Crerar Library as assistant to the librarian's secretary.

Miss Edith Pancoast, '01, is cataloging at the University of Pennsylvania Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth session of the Summer School for Librarians will be held at McGill University, Wednesday, June 21, to Saturday, July 22, 1911.

While keeping specially in view the needs of librarians or assistants in smaller libraries, the course will also serve as an introduction to library work, to those who have no knowledge of this subject, but who wish to qualify as librarians.

It will also aim at assisting those who desire help on special points and at broadening the estimate of what the library may be and ought to be in its community and in its relations with other libraries.

There is no entrance examination. Anybody who is actually filling a library position will be admitted. But it must not be forgotten that a most important qualification for success as a librarian is a good general education; hence no one who does not hold at least a high school diploma should attempt to enter upon library work.

The school is held in the Library of McGill University, which affords convenient class rooms and ample opportunity for practical work in various departments.

The course extends over four weeks, seven hours daily, except Saturday, which is a half holiday. It has been carefully systematized with the view of making it as effective as possible.

Instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practical work in the library. There are also assigned readings, the subjects of which are finally discussed together in class. All class work is revised each day, and, with its corrections, is retained by students. It thus forms a permanent commentary on the lectures, while the corrected cards, slips, and records constitute, when filed, a brief manual of elementary library practice, always available for consultation.

COURSE OF STUDY

Classification.—Based on Cutter's Expansive Classification, parts 1-6; with practical work on selected books illustrating special features and difficulties. Cutter's Classification, one of the most complete and logical of all classifications now in use, has been modified to suit Canadian libraries. Use of Cutter-Sanborn alphabetic order tables in assigning book- or call-numbers. Subject headings will be discussed in this connection.

Accessioning.—The stock-book of the library and the permanent record of its growth. The full form of entry, also an abbreviated form for smaller libraries.

Cataloging.—The preparation of a dictionary card catalog, including the various forms of author entry, title entry, simple subject entry, analytics, references. Library of Congress printed cards, and how to use them.

Shelf-listing and work at the Shelves.—Records, inventories, preparation of reports.

Charging or loan systems.—Fully illustrated by models. Actual practice in charging and receiving books.

Ordering.—A few aids to book selection. Order slips and order lists, checking of invoices and books received. Collation, etc.

Reference work.—Works of general reference discussed and characterized. Indexes. Special bibliographies. Practice work and problems in the use of the works mentioned.

Bibliography.—Principles of book selection. Lectures on important bibliographies used in libraries as guides to selection of books on various subjects. Problems in book selection involving the use of these bibliographies.

Binding and repairing books.—The actual processes performed and explained before the students. Materials. Wear. Cost. Methods of repairing. Record of books sent to bindery.

Library buildings.—The essentials of a good plan discussed. Capacity of shelves. Provision for growth. Selection and arrangement of furniture and fittings.

Travelling libraries and extension work.—The McGill University travelling libraries serve to illustrate this subject. Pictures: Stereoscopic and lantern slides, illustrated lectures.

Work with schools and children.—The school and the library. Reading of children. Story telling, etc.

Expenses

Fee for tuition, \$5. Supplies (essential), about \$3; additional supplies may be had at low rates.

Board and lodging

Rooms with board may be obtained at from \$20 to \$30 for four weeks. Rooms, \$8 to \$10; table board, \$12 up.

General information

For additional information, if desired, write to the librarian, McGill University.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

As noted elsewhere in Mr. Wyer's article on the New York State Library fire, the entire equipment of the Library School was destroyed in that disaster. Fortunately it was possible to resume class-work with but 24 hours' interruption and to continue it until April 4, when, through the kindness of the librarians of the libraries visited, the regular library trip began three weeks in advance of the scheduled time.

After the trip, which ended April 14, the seniors finished their Subject bibliography and began the course on History of libraries under Mr. Biscoe's direction in the Library of Congress. The juniors continued their work in the temporary quarters assigned in the State Normal College immediately after the fire. Practice work will be furnished by two of the libraries of the city.

Chiefly owing to the lack of suitable quarters, no summer session will be held until

1912. The plans for the regular school for 1911-12 have not yet been formulated. Temporary quarters were offered immediately after the fire by several excellent libraries.

Whatever plan may be adopted, there is every assurance that the school will continue uninterruptedly, and that the brunt of the inconvenience will fall on the faculty rather than on the students. Collections of notes and illustrative material contributed by recent students have permitted the reconstruction of most of the unfinished course, and will supply, in the shape of stencils, much of the material lost in the fire.

Donations from libraries and from individuals have already made possible a fair working equipment and more have been promised. Duplicates will be used judiciously in replenishing the working collections of the students and of the faculty. Several of the private collections of the faculty are of considerable monetary value.

With all the losses some assets remain which are of inestimably greater value than the losses: a student body who have showed their courage and adaptability under the most trying conditions; a large number of former students in all parts of the country who have showed their loyalty in unmistakable fashion; hosts of friends who have showed their sympathy in most practical ways, and a faculty who represent all periods of the school's history and who can be counted upon to take the best advantage of the compulsory reconstruction of their work, and who will be, as they have been, trustworthy guardians of the school's best traditions.

LIBRARY VISIT

The regular library visit to libraries of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and vicinities began April 4 and ended April 14, as noted above. Libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr and Washington were visited. The party everywhere were greeted with even more than the usual cordiality, and a very substantial beginning toward rehabilitating their private collections was made by the students. The Trenton Free Public Library and the New Jersey State Library Commission, the Drexel Institute Library School, the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, and the Library Association of the District of Columbia entertained the school socially.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

A new undertaking of Pratt Institute, in the benefits of which Library School students may share if it should unhappily prove necessary, is the Rest House, established recently on Vanderbilt avenue, near the Institute. The house has a number of bedrooms as well as a small dormitory or ward, and there is a resident nurse. Students in danger of

illness or breakdown, or convalescing from illness, can have here every comfort and the attendance of any one of a number of established physicians. The Institute for some time has had the services of a man and a woman physician to whom students may go for advice or treatment, though they have been left perfectly free to choose a non-resident physician if they prefer.

Since the last report the spring field work has begun. The journey of a majority of the class to visit libraries in Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Easton, in Pennsylvania, Hagerstown in Maryland, and Trenton and Princeton, in New Jersey, proved not only profitable but very pleasant, and brought the travellers back ready for work and the better for the change of scene, climate and thought. Three quizzes afterward helped to clarify or deepen the impressions received. The attention and hospitality everywhere received will be remembered and, we hope, transmitted as opportunity offers.

On April 6 the school took pleasure in receiving the party from the New York State Library School, the recipients of much sympathy in view of the late calamity at Albany.

The visits to local libraries began April 7, with a trip to the 67th street and 79th street (Yorkville) branches of the New York Public Library, both notable in different ways.

The Graduates' Association has established life memberships at \$10 each, and Miss Isom ('00 and '01), of Portland, Ore., has the distinction of securing the first one. The director of the school will be the custodian of the fund, which will be deposited in The Thrift, Brooklyn.

It has been found necessary to make the date of the entrance examinations for 1911-12, June 9, instead of June 2, as stated in the school circular.

GRADUATES

Miss Emily H. Mulligan ('03) is to be married April 26 to Mr. Eugene E. Higgins, at Yonkers.

Mr. S. D. Watkins ('06) has sailed for Porto Rico, to become assistant librarian of the Insular Library, San Juan.

Miss Anna Burns ('08) has been appointed head of the Circulating department at the Central building of the New York Public Library.

Miss Anne Shivers ('08) has been appointed librarian of Perth Amboy, in place of Miss Mulligan.

Mr. G. O. Ward ('08) will give the lectures on "The administration of school libraries" at the Columbia University Summer School.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The instruction of the present term has included the following lectures: Miss Laura M. Sawyer, "Book work with the blind";

- Dr. G. E. Wire, "Library housekeeping and sanitation";
 Mr. H. P. Petey, of Ginn & Co., "The evolution of the book";
 Mrs. Sara Cone Bryant Borst, two lectures on "Story telling";
 Mr. Morris Carter, "Books relating to fine arts"; this lecture was given in the library of the Museum of Fine Arts;
 Mr. Elson, of the A. W. Elson Press, two lectures on "Hand processes in book illustration."

GRADUATES

Allchin, Florence S., Simmons 1906, was married on April 6 to the Rev. Charles W. Igelhart, in Kyoto, Japan.

Higgins, Alice W., Simmons 1906, has resigned her position in charge of the Children's department of the Public Library of Worcester, Mass., to enter upon similar work in the Public Library of Utica, N. Y.

McLean, Ruth B., Simmons 1909, has returned to the Library of the University of Illinois for a temporary position as a cataloger.

SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

A general course of instruction will be given from July 5 to Aug. 12. Classes will be held in cataloging, classification — either Decimal or Expansive — library economy, and reference. Miss Harriet R. Peck, of the Public Library of Gloversville, N. Y., will be instructor in charge. Miss Florence T. Blunt, reference librarian of the Public Library of Haverhill, Mass., will be instructor in reference. Miss Gertrude L. Allison, of Simmons College Library, will be the assistant. The tuition for the course is \$20. As usual admission will be confined to those holding library positions or under appointment to such positions.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The *Summer Library School* circular has been issued, and will be sent to anyone on request. Work begins June 26 and lasts six weeks. Miss Frances Simpson, reference librarian and instructor in the Library School and Miss Ida F. Wright, assistant librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, will be the principal instructors, and give their whole time to the work of the summer courses. They will be assisted by Miss Eugenia Allin, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, by various members of the University staff and by a reviser. No tuition is charged students from Illinois libraries.

The regular instruction in the selection of children's books and in library work with children is being given during the present month, April, by Miss Edna Lyman, who has had charge of this work for several years past. The juniors are given eight lecture hours and the seniors twenty hours beside the usual preparation for each

hour and beside personal conferences. The School owns nearly 400 volumes of children's books, purchased chiefly during the past few years, the selection of books being largely in the hands of Miss Lyman.

Professor F. M. Mann, in charge of the Department of Architecture of the University, met the senior class in Library Architecture at the close of the course, went over the building plans which had been prepared by each student as a final problem, and told the students how an architect would consider the plans. The School greatly appreciated the opportunity of having a professional architect's point of view presented.

Mr. William M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, lectured before the Library School, Monday and Tuesday, April 3 and 4. His subjects were "The relation of the library to the problem of rural life," "Technical libraries and technical literature," and "The work of the Purdue University Library."

Miss Simpson and Miss Price, instructors in the School, entertained the senior class at their residence on Tuesday afternoon, April 11, and the junior class on Wednesday afternoon, April 19.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Miss Etna Phillips, 1909-10, has been promoted and is now librarian of the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, and Miss Lois Gray, 1909-10, has been made assistant in the same library.

Miss Anne D. White, B.L.S. '06, has temporary work in the Library of the University Club, Chicago.

Miss Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S. '05, is cataloging in the Cleveland Public Library.

Mr. Charles C. Knapp, 1909-10, is a temporary cataloger in the Library of the Medical Department of Washington University at St. Louis.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first semester closed January 31 with a week devoted to examinations in all subjects covered during the term, completing the work in the principal technical courses.

During the month of January the school was honored by visits from Mr. J. I. Wyer, jr., director of the New York State Library and president of the American Library Association, and Miss Katharine Coman, professor of economics in Wellesley College. Mr. Wyer addressed the students in regular lecture time on "The point of view." In the evening the school shared his lecture, "Without the walls," with the other library workers in Madison. He was a most welcome visitor, and presented the message of library work so vitally that all went forward with new courage. The faculty entertained Mr. Wyer at luncheon, giving all an opportunity to meet him personally.

Professor Coman addressed the students on the ideals of book selection with special reference to the literary tastes of the foreign element in our midst.

Through the courtesy of the Madison Woman's Club the students had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Guthrie's address to the club on "The theatre and the community."

The Library School was represented at the mid-year meetings in Chicago by Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine and Miss McCollough from the faculty, and by a number of the students.

The field practice, which has, from the beginning been made a strong feature in the policy of the school, began Feb. 3. The schedule of appointments follows:

For special cataloging

- Green Bay — February, Miss Lewis and Miss Mumm; March, Miss Mumm and Miss Doris Greene.
- Janesville — February, Miss Margaret Greene and Miss Eastland; March, Miss Greene and Miss Dunton.
- Merrill — February, Miss Spencer and Miss Kosek; March, Miss Spencer.
- Mondovi — February, Miss Bergold and Miss Fihe; March, Miss Bergold.
- Monroe — February, Miss Warren and Miss Pond; March, Miss Warren and Miss Haley, Miss Muir for two weeks.
- Wauwatosa — February, Miss Dunton.

Assistance for special work

- Edgerton — February, Miss Dow; March, Miss Pond.
- Fond du Lac — March, Miss Lewis.
- Whitewater — March, Miss Cobb.

Legislative reference work

- Wisconsin Library Commission — Legislative reference department — February, Miss Muir; March, Miss Kautz and Miss Muir for two weeks.

Historical library

- Wisconsin State Historical Library — February and March, Miss Dexter and Miss Martin.

Appointed to regular co-operating libraries

- Antigo — February, Miss Cobb and Miss Kautz; March, Miss Dow and Miss Kosek.
- Baraboo — February, Miss Doris Greene.
- Madison — February, Miss Haley; March, Miss Zela Smith; February and March, joint course students, Miss Cook, Miss Farquhar, Miss Flower, Miss Morgan, Miss Potts, Miss Richardson, and Miss Mabel Smith.
- Manitowoc — March, Miss Pleasants.
- Marinette — February, Miss Pleasants.
- Watertown — February, Miss Zela Smith; March, Miss Eastland.
- Wausau — March, Miss Fihe.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Public Libraries, April, contains "The library as a reinforcement of the school," by W. Dawson Johnston; "Reading of high school boys and girls," by Percival Chubb; "Value of a library in teaching history," by Charlotte Faber; "A plea for the teacher," by Frank K. Walter; "Children's magazines," by Margaret C. Fraser.

Special Libraries, March, 1911, contains "Public utility references," by G. W. Lee, a report by the committee of the National Municipal League appointed in 1909, on municipal reference libraries. The committee recommends that municipal libraries should be established in all large cities; that as a general rule such libraries should be under the control of the public library; that such libraries should be located in the city hall when feasible; that the municipal reference library be made the agency for the exchange of municipal documents; with other recommendations as to selection of librarian and functions of library.

New York Librarians. Inasmuch as the mailing list of *New York Libraries* was destroyed in the recent fire at the Capitol in Albany, all subscribers to that bulletin should immediately notify the Albany office in order to receive the numbers for which they have paid.

Library Assistant, April, contains "Professional training," by E. S. Fegan; "Local records in public libraries;" "The bibliography of library economy;" "Library bookbinding."

The Librarian, February, contains articles on "Library lighting," by J. Duff Brown; "Birth of the various book trade catalogs," by Thomas W. Huck (the concluding number); and "Non-municipal side of the library profession: its scope and prospects," by H. W. Checketts.

Library Association Record, March, contains "The analytic library catalogue," by Miss M. P. Wilcock; and "Bookbinding in France," by Cyril J. Davenport.

Library World, March, contains "The University library, Cambridge," by T. W. Huck; "The librarian as a human being," by James D. Stewart; "The literature of librarianship;" "National bibliographies," by R. A. Peddie.

Columbia University Quarterly, March, contains several articles of general library interest, namely: "The library resources of New York City and their increase," by W. Dawson Johnston; "University library collections: monumenta and rariora, illustrated,"

by V. G. Simkhovitch; "Department libraries" (illustrated), by Frederick Charles Hicks; "The Avery Library," illustrated by E. R. Smith; "The Bryson Library," by E. G. Baldwin; "The Library of Union Theological Seminary" (illustrated), by William Walker Rockwell; "Columbian," by Charles Alexander Nelson; "Book selection in the University Library," by E. H. Budington; "Bibliographic apparatus," by Harriet B. Prescott; "The use of books," by John Erskine.

Book News Monthly, a monthly magazine published by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, contains a special library department conducted by Montrose J. Moses. The aim of this department is to give a page or two each month to matters of library interest. It is unfortunate that inaccuracy of statement detracts from the value of this department. In the April issue there is an article on children's work in the New York Public Library by Mr. Moses which to those familiar with the vigorous and effective development of this work under Miss Moore's able administration is remarkable for its misrepresentation and false perspective.

Folkbiblioteksbladet, vol. ix., no. 1, March, 1911, leads with a review of the "Proposal of a committee on popular free lectures" in various Swedish cities and towns.

La Cottina Popolare is the organ of the "Unione Italiana dell' Educazione Popolare." Its first issue (no. 1, vol. 1) was on March 15 at Milan. Its field is the school, the library, the professional school, the popular university and other possible channels for realizing its aim, "All the light; the light for all," it begins with articles on these institutions, including one "How a communal library is transformed into an organism of modern culture. There are also notes on the doings of Italian "popular libraries."

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, February, has an article on "Frankish printing offices of the period of the Reformation," by Karl Schottenloher. The march number contains articles on the printing Retro Minores in Cologne and Heinrich Quentell, by E. Voullième, and one on censorship in Italy in the 16th century by Josef Hilgers.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Andover (Mass.) Memorial Hall L. (38th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 854 (by purchase 651, by gift 203); total 18,917. Issued, home use 33,004 (fict. 69 per cent.). Cards in use 2242. Receipts \$5917.36; expenses \$5917.36 (salaries \$2571.53, books, periodicals and newspapers \$849.05, lighting and heating \$693.69, lights \$1031.77).

Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. (12th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 10,475; total 52,473. Is-

sued, home use 256,232. Registration 4309. Expenses \$22,420.05 (salaries \$12,015.61, books and periodicals \$6293.61, binding \$394.30, printing and stationery \$560.89, house furnishing \$279.70, repairs \$391.70, fuel \$693.69, lights \$1031.77).

"The work of the library for the past year shows a large increase in the number of books circulated for home use and a general widening of influence in the community at large through satisfied demands upon the reference and other departments. It is noteworthy that the increase in circulation is larger proportionately than ever before whereas the reports from many of the large libraries for the past year show a decrease in this respect." There were 48,559 volumes issued from the rent collection. From the children's department 32,067 books were issued, and from the Anne Wallace branch library there was a circulation of 24,005.

Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (9th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2673; total 21,422 (acquired). Issued, home use 141,905. Mounted pictures circulated 2376. Readers' cards in use 8616. New cards issued to residents during the year 2180.

"The circulation of magazines, which was begun in January, 1910, with the addition of 30 copies for the purpose, has been very popular."

Boston (Mass.) Athenaeum. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Some valuable additions both by gift and purchase have been made during the year. Much time has been devoted to the transfer of periodical sets from various parts of the building to the new Academy Room stack, where a single alphabetical arrangement now exists. A gift of \$2000 was received from Mr. David H. Montgomery, the income of which is entirely unrestricted.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. An unfortunate error was made in April L. J. (p. 209) in recording the book losses of the library for the year ending June 30, 1910. These losses were 441 and not 4411 as there stated. Had this mis-statement only been fact instead of fiction what splendid ammunition would have been furnished to all enemies of the "open shelf!" Profound editorial apologies are extended by the LIBRARY JOURNAL to the Pratt Library, whose reports of work done and service rendered have always held a distinctive place in the records of library efficiency.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (13th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 83,160, of which 6095 were titles new to lib.; total 682,646. Issued, home use 4,066,024, an increase of 2932 over last year (21 branches report a decrease in circulation). New registration 89,904, a decrease of 1545 from number registered in 1909. Active borrowers 294,013. Receipts \$424,739; expenses \$418,666.71 (salaries \$202,-

014.44, books \$62,663.58, periodicals \$6986.29, binding \$24,325.13, printing \$8597.35, telephone service \$2180.25).

"The decrease in circulation noted in this library during the first four months of the year was experienced in all the large libraries of the country. This loss so far as the Brooklyn Library is concerned was more than made up in the last few months of the year, so that the total number of volumes circulated for home use exceeded that for 1909 by 2932.

"The increase as compared with former years is exceedingly small, but the facts must be kept in mind that the early rapid development of this library was phenomenal, and that we cannot hope for a continuance of such spectacular growth as characterized the past 10 years.

"No new buildings have been erected during the year and no new branches established to aid in increasing the circulation.

"The work of the library has consisted chiefly in strengthening lines of work already begun and extending the work in new directions.

"Changes in the distribution of population in the Borough of Brooklyn have been emphasized by the census of 1910. According to the figures the population of this borough has increased 467,769 in 10 years. The Red Hook section, which has been selected as a place for a new Carnegie building, show a decrease since 1900 from 22,829 to 20,133.

"The use of two stations, Kensington and Borough Park, has increased to such an extent that it has been found desirable to convert them from stations open only on certain days of the week to branches open every day of the week."

The Travelling Libraries Department reports the addition of three new deposit stations.

"A new scheme put into operation during the year has been the establishment of nine stations in factories on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted for deposit stations. This is an adjunct of the Department of Travelling Libraries, but it has been found desirable to modify to some extent the rules that relate to travelling libraries in order to meet the needs of deposit and factory stations. A library assistant is sent at stated times—usually once a week—to a factory to exchange books and register new borrowers. The supervision of the factory stations has been placed in direct charge of a special assistant. The number of visits paid in all to the nine factories was 74.

"The deposit station system inaugurated in November, 1909, completed its first full year with very satisfactory results. The total registration at the close of the year was 3081. The circulation for the year was 52,030. The number of volumes in the collection at the close of the year was 5857, hence the circula-

tion shows an average of more than eight issues for each volume.

"The work of the Interchange Department continued to increase steadily. A total of 46,513 requests was received during the year, an increase of 7756 over the total for 1909."

The grounds of about eight of the branches were graded and sodded during the year. For some time the lighting of the Carnegie building was found unsatisfactory, and this year serious attention has been given to securing greater efficiency and economy.

Miss Hitchel reports 83,160 volumes catalogued, an increase of 4359 volumes over last year.

The cataloguing of the Halliday collection is practically completed as far as the actual books are concerned. The pamphlets and other material have not yet been touched, but it is estimated that 1911 will see them through.

"The circulation of children's books shows a decided falling off, owing in a large measure to the books for circulation supplied by the Board of Education."

Several interesting exhibits were held in different branches during the year.

Six of the auditoriums have been used as lecture centers by the Board of Education. The study rooms at all branches show an increased use during the past year by individuals, students and small clubs.

In the Reference department special attention has been given to the strengthening and building up of the central book collection.

Burlington (Iowa) F. P. L. (24th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1949 (1515 by purchase, 335 by gift, 99 by binding magazines); total 33,685, of which 5066 are government documents. Issued, home use 96,212, an increase of 13,447 over the year 1909. Of this total 50,180 volumes were sent out for adult use, 26,027 from the schools and 20,005 from the juvenile department. The largest monthly circulation was 10,772 in November. Registration 6203. Cards were issued during the year to 866 new borrowers, of which 318 were in the juvenile department.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (14th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 4088 (2465 for adults, 1623 for children); total 22,394. Issued, home use 118,482. Cards in force 11,342 (adult 6834, juv. 4508).

"The work with the schools has shown a remarkable growth; 28,386 books were circulated through the schools this year against 8959 last year. . . . A few adult books, including some in Bohemian, are at each school." To the rent collection 192 books were added. "Many patrons are glad to pay two cents a day for the sake of having the latest novel." From the picture collection, which includes stereoscopic views, 3788 pic-

tures were charged during the year. The foreign books have a small though a steady use; 349 German and 616 Bohemian books were issued during the year.

Chicago Historical Society L. (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1910.) Added 2431. Total readers 833; total visitors 2563.

The library received a valuable gift during the year in Mr. Charles H. Conover's collection of Lewis and Clark literature. An important item in the year's record also was the publication by the Society of the Diary of James K. Polk during his presidency, 1845 to 1849.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The *Book Bulletin*, April, contains notes on the open shelf room in the library and on the Chicago child welfare exhibit.

Chicago University. Harper Memorial L. On March 30 the upper wall of the west tower of the new William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, in process of erection, crashed inward and completely demolished the interior of the tower from top to bottom. The accident involved a loss to the contractors of about \$50,000.

Columbia University L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 20,773 v., 3 mss., 904 prints and photos, 85 maps; 731 volumes or 5 per cent of the entire number of accessions were received by exchange. The volumes added to the Library by binding constituted 29 per cent of the entire number of accessions. Registered borrowers (gen'l lib.) 5469, Teachers' College, 2155. Circulation (outside use) 103,216, Teachers' College 34,709, Science reading room 2473, Columbia College 3549; (inside use) gen'l lib. 127,287, Teachers' College 39,030, Columbia College 10,798.

"The accession book has been abandoned on the ground that the information which it contains may be found in other library records. In the order department a card system of accounting has been adopted. In the serial department the record of serial files is being unified and revised, a record of current serials on standard size cards inaugurated and separate exchange lists and mailing lists, lists of wants and of offers prepared. During the year a list of Columbia University publications available for distribution (8 pages) was published and also a list of theses submitted by candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy in Columbia University, copies of many of these theses being in stock and available for exchange for works of a similar character."

"Two additional department reading rooms have been established during the year, one for the Department of English with 1500 volumes and a seating capacity of 16; and one for the Department of Physics with 544 volumes, 15 periodicals and a seating capaci-

ty of 16. There are in addition to the six college libraries at the present time 16 department libraries containing 18,784 volumes and 582 periodicals. Their seating capacity is 216. More of these libraries should be established and better accommodations provided for all of them."

"With a view to making all the library resources of the University more available it was decided to have a general catalog of all books belonging to the University, irrespective of their character, source or location. With this in view, the catalog of nine University dissertations hitherto kept in separate form was incorporated in the general catalog. This numbered 40,000 cards. Collections deposited in the University by affiliated societies will also be represented in the general catalog. The Reform Club library deposited at the University is now in process of cataloging, 3780 volumes having been cataloged and 5230 cards made during the year."

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (38th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1911.) Added 1375 (by purchase 972, by gift 328); total 39,235. Issued, home use 32,326 (55 per cent, adult fiction, 22 per cent, children's books). Receipts \$4032.32; expenses \$4032.32.

There has been a slight decrease in circulation during the year. The reclassification of the children's books has been completed; of these there are now 1892 volumes.

Dubuque (Iowa) Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. (8th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1989 (1539 by purchase, 303 by gift, 147 by binding); total 29,753. Issued, home use 99,484 (of which 85,878 were circulated from main lib., 60,367 from adult department, 25,611 from juv. dept., 13,187 from school collections, 160 from fire engine houses, and 250 from Union electric car barns). New registration 825 (452 adult, 373 juv.).

The experiment of an intermediate department for boys and girls requiring more advanced reading than they can obtain in the children's room has been made in selecting 50 adult books and placing them in the children's room.

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (38th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910.) Added, by purchase 1227, by binding periodicals 137, by gift 224. Issued, home use 73,633 (juv. 22,154). Registration 5049. No. of persons using reference room 5287. Receipts \$8733.99; expenses \$9004.33 (payroll \$5141.20, books \$1441.43, periodicals \$310.73, binding \$388.06, fuel \$207.30, light \$414.04).

The total circulation of the children's department for the year was 22,154. The circulation of the foreign books has been notably larger from the French and Swedish shelves, and the old Greek classics have also been freely drawn upon.

Harvard University L. (13th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 36,517; total 1,425,891. The record of book use in College L. (Gore Hall) shows 72,991 volumes lent and 21,169 volumes used within the building. The over-night use of reference books in Gore Hall was 13,621 and in Harvard Hall 17,663.

"The part of the still awaiting permanent classification now numbers 92,048 volumes. The classified portion now contains 437,690. There was a total of 25,590 titles catalogued. In the College Library \$30,424 was spent for books, and for the department libraries \$38,763 was spent for books."

Mr. Lane's report shows the careful and well-ordered work of the library. It is preceded by a brief report by Prof. Coolidge, chairman of the library council, in which he indicates the needs of the library, emphasizing the necessity for reclassification, for charges in the subject catalog, and for the use of a standard size card for the catalog. It is stated that there are about 75,000 volumes and pamphlets in the library whose titles are not in the public catalog.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1910.) Added 21,564; total 219,870. Issued, home use 928,087, as against 906,281 during the previous year. Cards in use 47,283.

During the year 38,190 books were issued 176,489 times by 395 teachers in 51 graded public schools, 1 state normal school, 4 high schools, 1 school for the deaf, 5 parochial schools, and 10 Sunday schools. There were 17,699 volumes bound, rebound, or repaired, and 117 maps and pictures mounted.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. (59th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 11,497 (net additions 11,338); total 129,212. Issued, home use 16,717. Expenses \$33,143.18 (salaries \$9,660, wages \$4,768.54, new books \$4,557.01, periodicals \$1,521.76, furniture \$1,611.61, lighting \$1,762.04). New registration 7740.

The opening of the new building on Dec. 1 was the chief event of the year. "The children's room from the start has proved its usefulness, something over 1200 children having registered during the first month, including those who registered for a few days before the library was opened.

"The art room, perhaps, shows more than any other department the great resources of the library. Almost at once the shelves, cases and drawers were filled with books and pictures which had been crowded into the front room of the old building. A new bookcase, which is needed for the room, will very comfortably provide for the books which are now on the tops of the cases."

Work at the two branches has been carried on as usual, although the North Branch has been somewhat hampered by moving into temporary quarters, but when its new rooms are completed it is thought there will be

great increase in circulation and satisfactory service.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year 1910.) Added, by purchase 4697, by gift 774, by binding 184; total 64,046. Issued, home use 128,276. New borrowers 2561, re-registered 4707.

The four branch reading rooms serving also as delivery stations were continued during the year without change of location.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year 1910.) Added 22,007; total 128,309. Issued, home use 649,611 (65 per cent. fiction). Registration 22,267; total registration 41,903. Population of city 237,194 (percentage registered as borrowers 18). Receipts \$146,538.25; expenses \$184,876.83 (salaries \$62,274.94, books \$20,202.19, periodicals \$2041.08, binding \$7045.23).

The children's room reports that the circulation was 87,114, a decrease of 3618 over 1909, due largely to the opening of the new branches and the change in the rules, which now allow a borrower to keep his books four weeks. It is also partly due to the unusually large circulation for 1909, which showed an increase of 14,573 over the preceding year. The fiction percentage of juvenile circulation is 60.7. There were 1482 new juvenile borrowers registered during the year and 577 re-registered.

"For two years a boys' reading circle has been conducted with an attendance for 1910 of 645. In October the older boys were organized into a library branch of the Boy Scouts. The membership is about 30 and the attendance for the seven meetings held in 1910 was 164. The boys are expected to read and review certain books which are assigned them, make out lists of books on special subjects, and debate on topics related to outdoor life and athletics. An exhibit of books suitable for children's Christmas gifts was held during December, and lists of the books were distributed. The booksellers report a largely increased sale of the books recommended."

Stories have been told during the past year to 14,030 people. The attendance at the story hours in the branch libraries was 5181. At the central library the story hour attendance was 4355. Stories were also told at the playgrounds. The work with the schools which has its headquarters in the teachers' room on the mezzanine floor of the central library has been carried on satisfactorily. There was an increase in the use of sets of books loaned as school-room libraries. The circulation of these books reached 47,987, a gain of 2865 over the circulation in 1909; 508 libraries have been sent out as against 456 in 1909; 420 school rooms were supplied with libraries during the year. The number of books in the collection has been increased this year by a net gain of 645 volumes, making a total of 15,586 volumes. In the fine arts department

there was an attendance of 26,881, a circulation of 1849 pictures and of 10,256 books and periodicals. In the periodical room the attendance exceeded 200,000; the newspaper room had an attendance of 220,815.

The Ballard Branch library building, which was acquired in July, 1907, when Ballard was annexed to the city, contains 7268 volumes, and had a circulation of 56,527, of which 30,333 was juvenile. The Columbia Branch contains 2678 volumes and had a circulation of 25,562, of which 12,007 were juvenile. The Fremont Branch Library contains 4872 volumes and had a circulation of 28,575, of which 12,680 were juvenile. The Green Lake Branch Library was moved and opened in its new quarters during 1910, and contains 6951 volumes and had a circulation of 37,049, of which 20,605 were juvenile. The University Branch Library, the new building which was opened in August, 1910, contains 7631 volumes and had a circulation of 44,107, of which 20,336 were juvenile. The West Seattle Branch Library opened for the circulation of books in July, 1910. It contains 5546 volumes, and since its opening circulated 19,931 books and magazines, of which 9888 were juvenile.

This report is one of the most concise, attractive and well-prepared library records of the year. For the report of each department and branch there is an appropriate illustration. Charts giving circulation, population and volume capacity are also included.

Mr. Jennings, the librarian, in his preliminary summary states that "as marking the close of the second decade of the library's history the report this year is given in somewhat different form; several tables, graphic charts and photographs illustrating the growth and work of the library have been included."

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1911.) Added 7552 (main and branch lib.); total 47,368 in main lib., 2315 in branch lib. Registration 2186 (1412 adults, 774 children). Issued, home use 218,840.

The branch library had been in operation for only three months at the date of this report. Its registration during that period recorded 1123 adults and 1021 children. The circulation of the library records an increase of 2685 issues in the aggregate over the previous year, largely on account of the heavy patronage given to the branch library during its three months' existence.

Troy (N. Y.) Public L. Hart Memorial Building. (76th annual rpt.—year 1910.) Added 2558; total 45,067. Issued, home use 82,646. Registration 7880. Receipts \$12,385.55; expenses \$11,091.87 (salaries \$6002.44, binding \$1056.58, insurance \$272.65).

The circulation for 1909 was 80,828, considerably larger than the record for 1910.

"The circulation of foreign texts has increased from 699 to 833 volumes: French 312, German 334, Italian 130, Polish 57. The Polish books belong to a travelling library loaned by the state. The Polish readers are few in number, but most eager. The Italian books are read chiefly by persons of that nationality, whose love for the classics of their own literature is in marked contrast to the reading tastes of other people. In 1909 the library added only 43 volumes of foreign texts; 115 were added this year, 64 by purchase, 51 by gift.

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 560 v. in adult dept., 234 v. in juv. dept.; total 22,088. Issued, home use 45,035 (adult 32,163, juv. 12,872). New subscribers 273. Receipts \$3662.65; expenses \$3291.33 (books \$1241.88, payroll \$1473.20, furniture and fixtures \$113).

There was a slight decrease in the year's circulation. The children's room has been much improved by the addition of the two new low book cases in place of the tall cases which were transferred to the basement for bound periodicals.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (51st rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1910.) Added 10,028; total 180,136. Issued, home use 327,706 (juv. circulation 141,933). Registration 5090 (circulation dept. 2216, children's dept., 2874). Total no. of active borrowers' cards 23,681. Receipts \$57,043.76; expenses \$55,604.91 (salaries \$28,336.34, periodicals \$1917.66, building \$1780.97, blanks and stationery and printing \$823.19).

The 50th anniversary of the founding of the library was celebrated with appropriate exercises on Dec. 23, 1909. Another important event of the year was the offer of \$75,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build and equip three branch library buildings. More room at the main building is urgently needed. None of the departments is adequately equipped for shelf room. Of the library's nine delivery stations four have made gains during the past year, while the other five have lost in circulation. The only one in serious condition is that at Greendale, which for some months has not been doing business enough to warrant its continuance. Its decline must be attributed in large part to the establishment of a deposit room from the children's department in the Eames library building. The children had been the chief users of the Greendale station. The unsatisfactory character of the work through delivery stations, however well conducted, emphasizes the need of an adequate system of branch libraries. The need of a children's room is again emphasized.

FOREIGN

Berlin. Libraries. Leipziger Tageblatt quoted by Jan. 13, 1911, p. 522, reports that

the management of the Royal Library in Berlin intends to establish its own bindery.

—*Royal L. Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Jan. 27, 1911, pp. 1132-3, reports that a count was made of the contents of the Royal Library, Berlin, with this result: 1,401,956 volumes; 186,863 sheets of maps.

France. Libraries. *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* for Jan. 28 and 30, 1911, has a two-section article on public libraries in France, based on Eugène Morel's new book, "La Librairie Publique" (Paris, 1910). "The only Paris library which can give a faint idea of the functions of a real public library is the National Library." Paris has over 300 libraries. "All old cities of France, even the smallest, have libraries. . . . But these books serve no purpose. . . . However, the transformation of the French libraries has begun. Explanations in the press, trips to America, some exertions of the government, have already borne some fruit." A library commission has been appointed, noteworthy reforms have been introduced at the National Library, an association of librarians has been formed to make librarianship a real profession. Much of the article deals with Eug. Morel's book, "La librairie publique."

Germany. Libraries. Ships' libraries of the Imperial navy. Capt. Meuss, chief librarian of the German Navy Department, reports in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for March that pursuant to order of Oct. 2, 1872, central libraries are maintained at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, from which books are distributed to the various vessels. A sort of travelling library system which is much less expensive than the establishment of a permanent collection of books on each vessel.

Prussia. The budget for 1911 provides for an increase of assistants for the purpose of relieving the higher officials of the more mechanical labors. *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for February points out particularly the provision for *Bibliotheksssekretärinnen*, opening opportunities for the "female assistants, who have for some years proven their usefulness and are increasingly employed." A number of non-governmental libraries have joined the inter-library loan system.

Russia. In St. Petersburg there exists, since the spring of 1903, a Society for Library Science, with a membership, on Jan. 1, 1909, of 94 members. The Society issues a Journal, of which the first number, issued in 1910, is summarized in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for March.

Spain. The budget for 1911 sets apart 500,000 pesos for acquisitions in government libraries, a great step in advance.

Gifts and Bequests

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

*January, February and March
(Increases in Italic)*

Jan.	Library Building.	
6.	<i>Chelsea, Mass.</i>	\$2,500
	Campbellford, Ontario.	8,000
	Cordell, Oklahoma.	8,000
	Centralia, Washington.	15,000
	Coffeyville, Kansas.	25,000
	Durham, Ontario.	8,000
	<i>Enfield, Conn.</i>	7,500
	Essex, Ontario.	5,000
	Grimsby, Ontario.	8,000
	<i>Lyndon, Kansas.</i>	500
	Markdale, Ontario.	5,000
	Medford, Oregon.	20,000
	<i>Milan (Town and township), Ohio.</i>	8,000
	Modesto, California.	12,500
	Murray, Utah.	10,000
	<i>Park Ridge, Ill.</i>	2,500
	<i>Peterborough, Ontario.</i>	5,000
	Plymouth, Indiana.	10,000
	<i>Pott Hope, Ontario.</i>	10,000
	Richfield, Utah.	10,000
	Sac City, Iowa.	8,000
	Spencer, Indiana.	10,000
	Tampa, Florida.	25,000
	Union Springs, Alabama.	7,000
	Wayne, Nebraska.	7,500
	<i>Winona, Ind. (Town and Township Library).</i>	10,000
	Dayton, Ohio (2 branch library bldgs.).	50,000
	Evansville, Ind. (2 branch library bldgs.).	50,000
	<i>Saline, Cyrus near Montrose, Scotland.</i>	2,500
9.	<i>Tyldesley with Shakerley, Eng.</i>	58
23.	<i>Jefferson, Wis.</i>	\$10,000
	Mt. Sterling (for Pleasant town and township), Ohio.	10,000
	Raton, New Mexico.	12,000
	Redsburg, Wisconsin.	10,000
	<i>Salem, Oregon.</i>	13,500
	<i>Sutton, Nebraska.</i>	700
	<i>Upper Sandusky, Ohio.</i>	10,000
	Wyandotte, Mich.	17,500
31.	<i>East Chicago, Ind. (incl. 1 new building).</i>	30,000
	<i>Ellesmere Port, England.</i>	£250
	Geneva, Nebraska.	\$6,500
	Jackson, Miss.	25,000
	Los Angeles, Cal (6 branch buildings).	210,000
	Madison, Nebraska.	6,000
	<i>Morgan, Wales.</i>	£500
	Middleport, Ohio.	\$7,500
	<i>New Liskeard, Ontario.</i>	900
	Pana, Ill.	14,000
	<i>Seattle, Washington (2 branch buildings).</i>	70,000
	Shelburne, Ontario.	6,000
	<i>Woolwick, England.</i>	£250
Feb.		
7.	<i>Plainfield, New Jersey.</i>	\$50,000
9.	<i>Dudley, England.</i>	£10,130
	<i>Springfield, Mass.</i>	\$25,000
20.	<i>Chisholm, Minn.</i>	15,000
	Delta, Colorado.	6,500
	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.	60,000
	Emmettsburg, Iowa.	10,000
	Eveleth, Minn.	15,000
	Fort Fairfield, Maine.	10,000
	Newcastle, Wyo. (for Weston County).	12,500
	Plainville, Kansas.	5,000
March.		
18.	<i>Ashland, Nebraska.</i>	5,500
	Bartow, Florida.	8,000
	Eldon, Iowa.	5,000
	Elmira, Ontario.	5,000
	Kingsville, Ohio.	8,000
	Lethbridge, Alberta.	15,000
	Meridian, Miss.	13,000
	Morristown, Vermont.	5,000
	Newberg, Oregon.	10,000
29.	<i>Audubon, Iowa.</i>	9,000
	Big Stone Gap, Va.	10,000
	Kingsville, Ontario.	5,000
	Kirksville, Ohio.	7,000
	Mansfield, Pa.	5,000

Napoleon, Ohio.....	\$10,000
Newmarket, Ontario.....	10,000
New Rochelle, New York.....	35,000
Pierce, Nebraska.....	4,000
Portland, Oregon.....	5,000
Sanborn, Iowa.....	4,000
Schuylerville, New York.....	9,000
Walkerston, Ontario.....	10,000
<i>Total gifts for U. S. and Canada:</i>	
62 new gifts for buildings (incl. 60 bldgs.)	\$963,000
16 increases to previous gifts (incl. 3 new bldgs.)	251,100
<i>Total gifts for United Kingdom:</i>	
1 new gift for building.....	2,500
5 inc. to previous gifts.....	10,440
<i>Total for month:</i>	
63 new gifts for buildings,	
21 inc. to previous gifts,	
incl. 73 new buildings.....	\$1,227,040

Librarians

CARRÈRE, John M., the distinguished architect, whose work with that of his partner, Thomas Hastings, has rendered the reputation of the firm of Carrère & Hastings unsurpassed in the architectural world, died on March 1 of injuries received in a taxicab accident last February. The new building of the New York Public Library, which he designed and which stands as a permanent monument to his skill, and which is fully described in this number, was opened for the first time on March 3, that Mr. Carrère's body might there lie in state for an hour. Hundreds of persons filed past the bier to pay a last tribute of respect to the celebrated architect. Funeral services were held in Trinity Chapel on West 25th street, with the Rev. Father Wallace, of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Staten Island; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes' Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, vicar of Trinity Chapel, as attending clergymen. The honorary pallbearers were C. Grant La Farge, of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; A. A. Boring, of the Architectural League of New York; John W. Alexander, of the National Academy of Design; H. A. MacNeill, of the National Sculpture Society; W. R. Mead, of the American Academy in Rome; George B. Post, of the American Institute of Architects, and Donn Barber, of the Society of Beaux-Arts.

FREEMAN, Miss Marilla Waite, resigned her position as reference librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library in March, to become librarian of the Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn. Miss Freeman has had previous experience in the organization and administrative construction and development of a library, and she is welcomed back into the ranks of head librarianship after her several years of expert reference work in Louisville and one year in Newark.

WRIGHT, Purd B., will return to Missouri after the date of the A. L. A. conference as librarian of the Kansas City Public Library.

He resigned the librarianship of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library eight months ago to take the librarianship of the Public Library of Los Angeles, where his work was given the cordial support of the trustees and the city.

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PSYCHOLOGY. Baldwin, J. M. *Dictionary of philosophy and psychology, including many of the principal conceptions of ethics, logic, aesthetics, philosophy of religion, mental pathology, anthropology, biology, neurology, physiology, economics, political and social philosophy, philology, physical science, and education, and giving a terminology in English, French, German and Italian;* written by many hands and ed. by J. A. Mark Baldwin, with the co-operation and assistance of an international board of consulting editors. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, '11. 24+644 (bibls.); 16+892 p. il. diagrs., 4^o, ea., \$8. (Sold by sub. only.)

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Notes and Queries

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

The very unusual collections of the New York State Library and Library School, in bibliography, library economy and American library history, were totally destroyed by the fire of March 29. It is the purpose of the library to get together as rapidly as may be another such collection, and it is glad to believe that to this end it may confidently rely upon the co-operation of many friends who have, in the past two weeks, been so generous and so quick with offers of help, and to whose substantial and continuous past aid we were chiefly indebted for the collections that were lost.

The library will be glad to receive the following:

1. Sets of publications (reports, bulletins, etc.) of libraries, library schools, library commissions, associations, etc., including blanks and forms.
2. Books, pamphlets, papers, clippings, etc., relating to libraries, library work and bibliography.

3. From alumni of the New York State Library School for students' work collection, an extra copy of material included in paragraphs 1-2, prepared by former students.

4. Pictures, picture postcards and plans of library buildings.

5. Photographs of librarians, including alumni of the New York State Library School; A. L. A. officers, groups, etc.

6. Duplicates of any New York State Library blanks, forms, and publications, especially bibliography and Library School bulletins.

Shipments may be made to New York State Library, 162 State street, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES I. WYER, JR., Director.

CALIFORNIA COUNTY LIBRARIANSHIP. — An examination open to all applicants for the position of county librarian in California under the new county free library law will be held at the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, on Monday, May 22, 1911, at 2 o'clock p.m. Miss Mary L. Sutliff will conduct the examination. Further information may be had from the president, J. L. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento.

Humors and Blunders

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.—

An unusually interesting number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is followed by a very readable April number of *Public Libraries*. The editors of these two magazines have certainly been reading "The Librarian," and they have profited by his advice.—From "The Librarian," *Boston Transcript*, April 12, 1911.

Perhaps: "In the dullest existence there is a sheen of inspiration." (Carlyle.)

Library Calendar

MAY

1-6. N. J. Public L. Commission. Institute of L. Science. Asbury Pk.

PROGRAM

1. (evening). Psychological aspects of reading for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18, by G. Stanley Hall.

2. (afternoon). Social forces in children's literature, by Montrose J. Moses.

(evening.) Illustrated lecture on child welfare work, by Edwin H. Anderson.

3. (morning). The art of printing and social progress, by J. P. Lichtenberger.

(afternoon.) Book-ordering; when, where and what, by F. W. Jenkins.

4. (morning.) Illustrated lecture on paper and binding, by Cedric Chivers.

5. (morning). Literary values, by Hamilton Wright Mabie.

6. (morning). Shakespeare, by Nathaniel Schmidt.

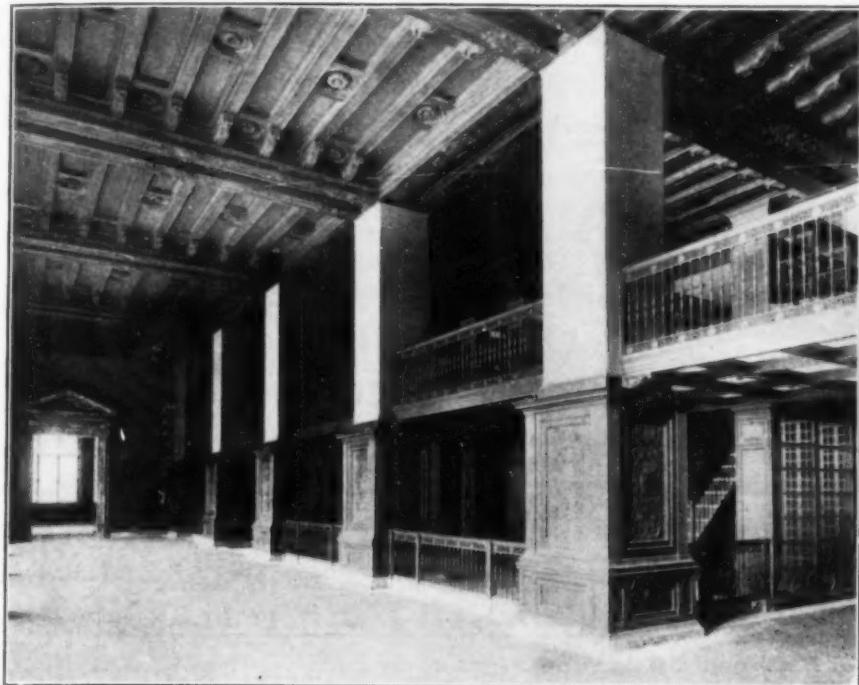
11. N. Y. L. C. 3 p.m. American Museum of Natural History. Address on "Books and happiness," by William Lyon Phelps, Lampson Professor of English literature at Yale University.

19-25. A. L. A. Pasadena, California. Hotel Maryland headquarters.

The Snead & Co. Iron Works, Inc.

(Founded in 1850)

Jersey City, N. J.



PERIODICAL ROOM

The New York Public Library

CARRERE & HASTINGS, Architects

JOHN S. BILLINGS, Director

In designing the Snead Standard Stack, practical utility was considered of first importance. However, the construction and materials used permit the harmonizing of the stack with the architectural treatment of any building.

The cast iron shelf supports can be made in the exact form required for both utility and beauty. For the purpose of shelf supports no material can equal cast iron. It stands exposure to fire and dampness better than steel. Its compact form gives the maximum book capacity as well as great strength. The cast supports contain no hollow spaces inaccessible for cleaning, and their solidity is in accordance with the modern requirements of sanitary design.

Cast iron is the most widely used and important form of metal. From the lightest ornamental work to the heaviest structural work its applications are multifarious and its place cannot be filled. It is used for all kinds of delicate grilles and ornaments, engine cylinders, machinery frames, railroad car wheels, the lining of submarine tunnels and the structural supports of important buildings.



HIGGINS'

DRAWING INKS
ETERNAL WRITING INK
ENGROSSING INK
TAURINE MUCILAGE
PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE
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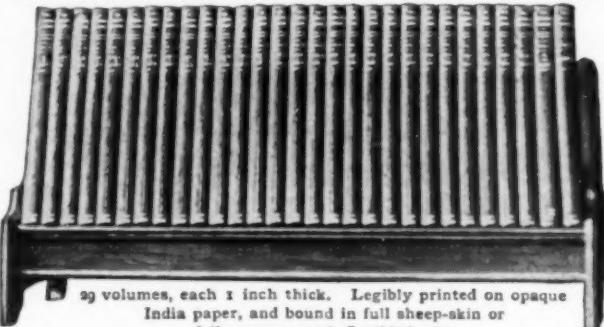
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